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CENTRAL EUROPE PLANS TO BUILD MODERN PORTS

American-Czechoslovakian
Warehousing Company
May Be Formed

RIVERS DANUBE AND ELBE TO BE UTILIZED

Establishment of Free Ports at
Komarno and Tetschen for
Storage of Goods

PRAGUE, July 14 (Special Correspondence).—Before the war, when Vienna was master of the situation, the natural outlet for the industries of Central Europe, Hamburg, was left unexploited; the Danube, neglected, and for strategic reasons the port of Trieste was artificially maintained as the port of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. One act alone can be credited to the Austrian Government dealing with the development of the Elbe, the Oder and the Danube: an act creating a commission to draw up plans of a future canal system to join these three rivers.

Another plan still in its infancy, but much more likely to mature than the canalization scheme, has been evolved to take advantage of the principal rivers linking Czechoslovakia with the outside world: the Danube and the Elbe.

It is proposed to create an American-Czechoslovakian warehousing company, to establish modern ports at Tetschen, situated on the Elbe at the German-Czechoslovak frontier, and at Komarno on the Danube, between Vienna and Budapest; and also subsidiary ports at Prague and Bratislava. A small capital of 50,000,000 Czech crowns would be sufficient to convert these ports into first-class modern ports with extensive warehousing which would act as distributing centers for the whole of Central Europe.

These ports would be used primarily for Czechoslovak imports of raw materials during the winter; and secondarily for transit traffic between Germany and its ports and the Balkans and Czechoslovakia, with its network of rivers is more suitable for such a scheme than any other country of Central Europe; and at present Central Europe sadly lacks modern ports with adequate warehousing facilities. The company, which would be controlled by the American and Czechoslovak governments, would be permitted to use free ports for the import of goods being imported into Central Europe from all parts of the world.

The original scheme proposed to create a canal system joining Pressburg (now Bratislava) on the Danube with Odenburg (now Budapest) on the Oder and the Elbe. By widening and canalizing the Becca, a tributary of the Danube, which practically divides Bohemia from Moravia, and the upper reaches of the Oder, and further by constructing a canal from Pressburg to the Oder, the work of linking the Danube with the Oder would be comparatively simple.

From Pressburg a further tributary of the Danube, the Morava could be utilized, to complete the link between the Danube-Oder system and the Elbe, which is already navigable as far as Melnik, a canal would have to be constructed in the highlands separating the sources of the Elbe and the Morava. The upper reaches of the Elbe would have to be widened. The total length of this new canal-system would be 416 kilometers, and the estimated cost is 3,000,000,000 Czech crowns.

The volume of traffic which would be conveyed on this canal system is estimated at 2,000,000 tons yearly. The volume of traffic conveyed by water and by rail during the last few years has varied considerably with the exchange and other changing factors. But the fact that in 1924, 1,400,000 tons were conveyed from Czechoslovakia by the Elbe as against 1,000,000 tons by the railways to Hamburg, and that the volume of traffic on the Danube doubled in 1924 on the railways following the same route, is significant. It may be mentioned here that practically all the iron ore from Sweden went by the famous "Göta" canal to the port of Moravia-Ostava, basin near Odenburg, is conveyed on the Oder.

This scheme is vast in its conception. It would at once provide direct communication for the hinterland of Czechoslovakia with Hamburg, with the Baltic, Russia and the Scandinavian ports, and finally with the Balkans, with which Czechoslovak trade is steadily increasing. Against this scheme stands the weighty argument of its cost: 3,000,000,000 Czech crowns is far more than this country, burdened with overtaxation, as it is, and the cost of supporting one of the largest armies in Central Europe can find for a scheme whose benefits will, at the least, be protracted for 10 years. Examination, however, discloses the fact that most of the Czechoslovak industries are situated in the mountains at a considerable distance from the Elbe, the Oder, or the Danube, and the cost of conveying goods to the canal and of transshipment would outweigh any advantages from cheap water transport.

ATHENS, July 14.—The Greek papers deny that French mediation in Greco-Serbian negotiations will start, and declare that as both parties are firmly holding their own viewpoint, it is vain to hope for a renewal of conversations.

No Use for Jail Since Prohibition, Building Is to Be Used as School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Concord, N. H., July 14
ANOTHER New Hampshire jail will shortly go out of business as a result of prohibition and the decision of the school authorities of this city to accept an offer of Merrimack County for its jail. The agreed price is \$70,000.

The county will probably arrange to confine what prisoners it may have in the future in the House of Correction at Bosworth. The population of the jail has fallen off so in the last five years, as a result of prohibition, that the per capita cost of maintaining prisoners in it is said to have exceeded what it would have cost to board and house them at the most expensive hotel in the capital city.

During the last legislative session, the county delegation decided to sell the jail if they could and it is probable that in the fall the building will be deprived of its barred windows and will reopen as a modern schoolhouse.

NEW DRY POLICY TO BAN POLITICS

"Political Influence" to Get
No Consideration in Forming
New Unit

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 14.—Treasury officials want it understood that they are not yielding to "political influence" in giving consideration to recommendations of senators and congressmen on appointments to be made under the new Andrews prohibition enforcement plan. It was stated by Garrard B. Winston, acting Secretary of the Treasury, that there is no reason for disregarding entirely recommendations emanating from Capitol Hill, nor for considering that such recommendations are of a sinister nature or savor of political wire-pulling.

"We want to get the best men possible for the places," Mr. Winston asserted. "There is no reason why we should not pay attention to the recommendations of members of Congress. The Government cannot be operated independently of Congress. Appointees are usually recommended by somebody."

The inference was that, unless there is definite evidence to the contrary, Treasury officials are not going to look with suspicion upon applicants for the new national directorships of the new enforcement plan. Mr. Winston was equally emphatic in his declaration that the Treasury has no intention of playing politics while it is laying the foundations of the new decentralized system, which Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement, hopes will eliminate the weak spots in the state organization plan.

The new system, providing for 22 zones mapped out on the lines of the federal judicial districts headed by regional directors and assistants, is to go into effect on Aug. 1 and General Andrews has a man's sized job before him in weeding out the large lists submitted to him by members of Congress and others. He has announced that the personnel of the new organization will be completed within a week.

GOVERNMENT SHIPS MAY SERVE BOSTON

Contract for the repair and alteration of the two liners which the Eastern Steamship Lines recently purchased from the United States Shipping Board was today awarded to the W. A. Fletcher Company of Hoboken, N. J. The contract calls for the completion of the work in 35 days.

The two ships, formerly known as the Lake Floravista and the Bartholomew will be converted into shipping boats, the deck hatches being reduced in size, frigate elevators and other changes. They will be renamed and probably replace the Cornish and the Wilton on the New York-Portland line. It is expected that the latter two ships will be used on the Boston-New York service.

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STATE TO SUE TAX OFFICIALS FOR MONEY DUE

Attorney-General Will Act
Against Present and Former
Collectors

Suits to collect taxes long due cities and towns in Massachusetts are being brought against tax-collecting officials in some of the 33 cities and 317 towns of the State by Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General. To date, collectors in Boston, Quincy, Taunton, Braintree and Gay Head have been sued and action is being prepared and warrants issued for the names of the officials in other municipalities. Who these collectors are, the Attorney-General thinks it best not to make public until the warrants have been served.

This, it is said at the State House, is the first general attempt on the part of the Commonwealth's Law Department to hold the various collectors responsible for the taxes which they were oath-bound to obtain from the inhabitants of the municipalities. Since the intention of the law department to act in this matter was first made known by Joseph E. Warren, Assistant Attorney-General, in letters to the various collectors and former collectors in arrears, thousands of dollars of "back taxes" have been secured by collectors and many of them who would have been sued have squandered their accounts or so nearly squandered them that action will not be taken against them.

To Enforce Law Is Aim
The purpose of these wholesale actions which the Department of Law is now bringing, said a state official, "is to comply with the law which provides that the Attorney-General, on reference by the Tax Commissioner, may bring suit in the name of the Commonwealth against the municipalities against the tax collectors on their bonds for all sums remaining uncollected at the end of two years from the commitment of any such warrants."

This law is found in Chapter 233 of the Acts of 1923. Previous to that time the suits could not be brought prior to three years from the date of the commitments of the warrants. Too long has there been laxity both in the payment of taxes on the part of the municipalities and failure to collect what reasonably can be collected on the part of the collectors. These suits are being brought that we may have some order in our Government and that all comply with the duties of individual and official citizenship. It is a moral duty, not only on the part of the collectors to collect the unpaid taxes but it is a moral duty of the citizens to pay their taxes that the burdens of government be borne equitably.

State Gains Nothing
The State realizes nothing from these suits, let it be understood. The State wants all of the cities and towns to receive the taxes due them and the suits are being brought to compel the officials who have anything to do with the collection of the taxes to perform their duties.

The enforcement of the tax-paying and tax-collecting statutes will be continued on Page 2, Column 2.

WORLD COURT AMONG TOPICS TAKEN UP BY BUSINESS WOMEN

National Federation Gets Under Way With Opening of
Round Table Discussions—Governor and Mrs. Brewster
Guests at Reception in Portland City Hall

PORTLAND, Me., July 14 (Special).—Entrance of the United States into the World Court, as proposed by the Portland Rotary Club, was one of the topics discussed today at the round table sessions of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs which opened its seventh annual convention yesterday in this city.

This morning it was stated that the attendance had gone well over the 2000 mark and the delegates were still coming. Everyone was being taken care of in an excellent manner and all of the visitors seemed to be delighted with Portland and with the hospitality and reception which had been accorded them.

Today's program started off at 8 o'clock with a parliamentary law class conducted by Mrs. Mary R. Plummer of Chicago, official parliamentarian, followed at 9 by community singing, led by the Aurora (Ill.) Club.

The convention reopened at 2:15 with Adella Prichard, National President, in the chair. The report of the credential committee and round table discussions on legislation, publicity, finance and personal research occupied the forenoon.

At 2:15 there were vocational luncheons, which were largely attended and extremely interesting and instructive.

North Dakota to Oust Signs From Roadways

Special Correspondence
Bismarck, N. D., July 11

SIGNBOARDS are to be ordered off the North Dakota highways, both because of unsightliness and because of confusion they cause motorists.

Gov. Arthur C. Sorlie requested the State Highway Commission to give 10 days' notice for removal of signs, and to remove all after that time.

In starting our campaign to remove objectionable billboards from the state highway system, said Governor Sorlie, "we must invite the aid of all good citizens, and especially car drivers. A little co-operation on the part of the advertisers, the public officers and the general public will make our State stand out for its work of ridding the highways of these unsightly signboards."

SENATOR BACKS
PLAN FOR COURT
Mr. Pepper of Pennsylvania
Is Confident His Measure
Will Pass

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 14.—Confidence that a resolution for the adherence of the United States to the World Court can be framed to have the support of most of the Senate was expressed yesterday by George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Although he was here for a very short time, it was made known that he was fostering a movement to bring about a compromise on the court with a view to the easy adoption of a resolution early in the session of Congress convening in December.

The Senate is to take up the resolution on the court on Dec. 17, and in the meantime the Pennsylvania senator, who is opposed to the form of adherence expressed in the Harding-Hughes reservation, is making a canvass of the situation and talking with senators and others prominent in the World Court movement in an effort to bring about a compromise. Staunch opponents of the court, which is standing against any "eleventh hour" attempts to alter the court's jurisdiction as proposed by Mr. Pepper and William E. Borah (R.), senator from Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, are making a last-minute effort to prevent the Senate from ratifying the League of Nations.

Another reservation that Mr. Leavitt of Wisconsin, another Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, is making is that the League of Nations should provide for the complete separation of the court from the League of Nations. Confidence that two-thirds of the Senate would vote for the court in the next session of Congress was voiced some weeks ago by Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, another Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Pepper's resolution, as presented to the Senate in the last Congress provides for the complete separation of the court from the League of Nations. Confidence that two-thirds of the Senate would vote for the court in the next session of Congress was voiced some weeks ago by Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, another Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

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RUSSIA'S GAINS IN THE FAR EAST TOLD INSTITUTE

Observer Outlines Factors
Which Offer Field for
Growth of Communism

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 14.—Care is being taken by Russia not to antagonize America or China "for the present," nor to drive America over to the side of Great Britain and Japan. This was a statement of Henry K. Norton, publicist and author of "The Far Eastern Republic of Siberia," in his address on "The Russians in the Far East" before the annual Institute of Politics under the Norman W. Harris Foundation at the University of Chicago.

That "America may still be useful to Russia" was the reason suggested by Mr. Norton to explain the political situation of the Russians in the Far East as he views it from long observation and close analysis.

Possibility of conflict, which the lecturer thinks may start in the East, but which he declared certainly would not be between Japan and America, was expressed before this group of students of international affairs at the conference dedicated to a better understanding between nations of the Orient and of the Occident.

Russian History Outlined
Mr. Norton reviewed the struggle of Russia to gain a position in Asia through the centuries and analyzed certain treaties between China and Russia as indicating the policy of diplomats. He continued in part: "It has been possible to do little more than suggest the processes by which Russia has re-established her position in northeastern Asia. The Soviets today occupy all the territory in Siberia within the boundaries of the former Russian Empire, and in addition they have a firm hold on Mongolia. The Chinese Eastern Railway is once more in their grasp, carrying the products of Siberia and Manchuria to Vladivostok, which is again a Russian port."

In spite of the turmoil, Russia finds herself in a strong position in the Far East today as in 1911. And she is the same old Russia—constantly seeking expansion.

In Favorable Position
"This Russia and these leaders find themselves in an unusually favorable position in the Far East. The slogans of self-determination and independence, have echoed through the Orient and have stressed the discord between Occidental preaching and Occidental practice."

The reluctance of the treaty powers to make any concession, however justifiable, the long delay of France in ratifying the results of the Washington Conference, the refusal of Japan to even discuss withdrawal from South Manchuria at the expiration of the Russian lease, and above all, the constant assumption of "superiority" both in word and deed by European and Japanese Americans have exasperated the more awakened section of Chinese opinion "to the limit of endurance. This makes rich soil in which Bolshevism may sow its seeds."

Propaganda of Communism
"Communism as an economic or political doctrine is wholly opposed to the genius and tradition of the Chinese race. But extreme nationalism, an instrument highly favored at Moscow, is eagerly seized upon by the more active Chinese as a possible means of freeing their country from the claims in which European and other nations now hold her. Evidence of Russian activity along this line are too abundant to leave any doubt as to its existence."

An address that is regarded by many here as perhaps the most important and significant of the series will be made by Count Michimasa Soyeshima, member of the House of Peers of Japan and graduate of the University of Cambridge, England. He is to give his views of "Japan's Relations With the United States."

Southwest Africa Gets Constitution

By the Associated Press
Cape Town, S. Africa, July 14

THE House of Assembly has passed the bill conferring a Constitution upon Southwest Africa, the former German colony, which was mandated to the South African Union after the World War. The bill does not confer complete autonomy, the Union Government retaining considerable control.

The Premier, General Hertzog, said the bill was a makeshift and that he hoped for a more specific one in the future. The former Premier, General Smuts, warmly welcomed the measure, paying tribute to the German population and the German administration.

Less Drug Use
Under Dry Law
Linking Narcotics and Prohibition Held False

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 14.—Contrary to the allegation by dry law opponents that the use of narcotics in the United States has increased under federal prohibition, the Foreign Policy Association has made public the results of an inquiry in this city, Boston, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco. The report shows that in these places fewer than one in 1000 habitual drinkers have resorted to narcotics in place of the alcohol banned by the Volstead Act.

The conclusion has been forwarded to Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement. Hospital records reported to the Foreign Policy Association confirm the statistics. The history of 3000 cases observed at North Brother Island Hospital here failed to show a case where prohibition had brought about drug addiction.

Before prohibition, said Dr. Alexander Lambert of Bellevue Hospital, "one-third of the patients in Bellevue went through the alcoholic ward; that is, there were about 15,000 alcoholics a year in Bellevue. Last year there were 5942. I know of my own personal knowledge that I do not see so many persons addicted to heroin and morphine in Bellevue as I formerly did."

Drug Addicts Are Dry
"I have never been able to satisfy myself that there is any connection between drug addiction and prohibition," said Dr. Amos O. Squire, formerly physician at Sing Sing prison. "The major portion of the drug addicts admitted to Sing Sing give a history of not having been addicted to liquor. Histories show that about 60 per cent of our total admissions are abstainers and 40 per cent are not abstainers."

Similar views were expressed by Surgeon General H. S. Cumming of the United States Public Health Service; L. G. Nutt, chief of the Narcotic Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue; Dr. Carleton Simon, special deputy police commissioner of New York; D. J. O'Brien, chief of police of San Francisco; Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police in Boston; William McAdoo, chief magistrate of New York; Lawrence Kolb, surgeon United States Public Health Service; James Spry, deputy superintendent of Detroit police; Morgan A. Collins, superintendent of Chicago police; and Dr. T. F. Joyce, New York Hospital, Brothers Island.

Drug Use Decreases
The Foreign Policy Association committee, in its report to General Andrews, said: "During the past few years frequent statements have appeared in newspapers and periodicals to the effect that prohibition of alcohol in the United States has led to an alarming increase in drug addiction. With a view to checking the accuracy of these reports, we communicated with the heads of all government bureaus in touch with the narcotic supervision, police directors of representative cities, prominent physicians experienced in the treatment of drug addiction and prison physicians. Without exception, the replies received state that prohibition has had no effect whatever on drug addiction in the United States."

MR. COOLIDGE HOPEFUL FOR CHINA PARLEY

Extraterritoriality and Customs Would Be Issues Discussed at Parley

EARLY CONFERENCE NOW IN PROSPECT

Nine Powers Signatory to
Washington Pact Would Participate—No 3-Nation Pact

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 14 (AP).—President Coolidge hopes that conditions will be such that a conference can be held in the near future for a discussion of extraterritorial rights in China, as well as Chinese customs, it was announced today.

The effort to bring about such a conference, it was stated at the summer White House, are confined to an attempt to have the nine nations signatory to the Washington treaty participate. It was added that the United States has not entered into an agreement with Great Britain and Japan with regard to China.

Early Adjustment Sought
While the President is hopeful for an early adjustment of conditions in China, it was stated today, he definitely whether conditions are now propitious for as wide-ranged a discussion of extraterritoriality and other questions as he and Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, hope. The American Government, it was stated, is trying to promote conditions that would warrant an early comprehensive conference and while it is in communication with all the powers which negotiated the Washington treaty, it realizes that Great Britain, Japan and the United States, on account of their larger interests, must take the lead, although the other nations must be consulted as to policy and procedure.

Carry Out Obligations
It was reiterated that the United States was seeking solely to have the Washington treaty obligations to China carried out on the one hand and to secure from China protection for lives and property of foreigners on the other.

The statement was made that there was no basis whatever for the published report from Tokyo that the United States, in reaching an agreement with Great Britain and Japan, agreed to indefinite postponement of the conference on extraterritoriality.

The view of the President as outlined is that the conference to be held under the nine-power treaty should and will consider tariff questions, extraterritoriality and all other problems covered by the Washington agreement.

It was announced that the State Department now is in communication with the various powers signatory to the treaty in an effort to make arrangements for the holding of the conference in Peking at an early date.

Provision for Commissions
WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—The Washington Government is encouraged over the progress of its program for a far-reaching settlement of Chinese difficulties.

While there was no specific development of importance today, officials here are increasingly hopeful of an early agreement to set up the commissions provided for by the Washington Arms Conference to deal with the customs revenue and the extraterritorial questions which are involved in present disturbances in China.

Pending a conclusion by the powers on this proposal discussions in Tokyo that a three-cornered agreement between London, over the separate question of working out a formula for settlement of the Shanghai troubles. A reply by the Peking diplomats to Chinese demands in regard to the customs revenue and the disposal of the question of jurisdiction over such negotiations which has been raised by the Municipal Council of Shanghai. The exchanges on that point are being routed through London as the most neutral point of communication for all powers concerned.

Shanghai Council's Stand
Action of the Shanghai municipal council in asserting that it alone had authority to make a settlement with Chinese has further tangled an already complicated and difficult question. It complicated the Peking diplomats to refer the question to their respective governments where re-examination of treaties and other documents became necessary.

Officials here have been at a loss to explain unofficial reports from Tokyo that a three-cornered agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan had been arrived at which involved both the Shanghai incident and the American proposal to bring the Washington treaties and resolutions as to China into effect. The Washington Government has no knowledge of such an agreement or any official suggestion for such an agreement.

As a matter of fact, continued harmony of action by all of the protocol powers in Peking is an essential part of the Washington Administration Chinese policy.

China Sees Little Prospect
of Negotiations on Shanghai
PEKING, China, July 14 (AP).—There is little prospect of an early commencement of negotiations over the Shanghai affair, growing out of the strike in the foreign-owned cotton mills and the subsequent rioting.

The deadlock between the Shanghai municipal authorities and the diplomatic corps over the question of jurisdiction, which afforded grounds for the French Minister's

BASIL III MADE NEW PATRIARCH

Ex-Metropolitan of Nicaea
Is Elected by 14 Out
of 15 Votes

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—Contrary to the general expectation, Monsignor Basil, Metropolitan of Nicaea, was yesterday elected Ecumenical Patriarch. Of 15 votes available, Monsignor Basil received 14.

The election was not without incident, as the proceedings were interrupted by a number of questionable individuals forcing an entry into the Patriarchate and unsuccessfully attempting to influence the election of a Metropolitan chosen by them.

Yesterday's election differed from previous occasions inasmuch as the ceremony of the patriarchal enthronement took place immediately after the announcement of the results.

The Patriarch takes the name of Basil III. One of the candidates, Monsignor Germanos, was the victim of an outrageous assault when, on Saturday night last, he was lured from home and conducted to a lonely spot by three unknown individuals and shorn of the long hair and beard which is a distinguishing feature of Orthodox priests.

By Special Cable
ATHENS, July 14.—Three metropolitans were maltreated by unknown Turks in the hope of forcing them to abstain from the Patriarch's election held yesterday. It is reported from Constantinople.

GREEKS PLAN THIRTIETH CIVIL AND MILITARY

By Special Cable
ATHENS, July 14.—A new financial project, conceived by Mr. Kephana, Minister of Finance, is calculated to

realize considerable economy and meantime relieve the financially depressed classes by removing duties on articles of primary necessity and increasing those on luxury, as tobacco, alcoholic drinks, etc.

A military council is considering the project of adopting a one-year military service, which is possible if each class is called under arms at three different periods of the year, declared General Katheriotis, chief of staff, and added the system would enable them to maintain important forces on the frontiers and meantime save the budget 100,000,000 drachmas a year without reducing the number of officers whose status the Government is endeavoring to improve.

RADICAL-RADITCH AGREEMENT SIGNED

By Special Cable
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 14.—The newspapers report that an agreement between the Radicals and the Raditch Party has been signed. The text of the agreement has not yet been published. The agreement is reported to include strict observation of the Constitution, acceptance of projected bills "in principle" and a régime in Croatia more liberal with the next communal election. Tomorrow there will be a new government without the Prilicovich Party and with 14 Radicals and four members of the Raditch Party. On the same day the King will arrive in Belgrade.

GEN. PANGALOS SCANS GRECO-TURKISH PACT

By Special Cable
ATHENS, July 14.—Opposition to the ratification of the Greco-Turkish agreement is increasing here daily, and the Cabinet, in examining the text, consults the party leaders, who generally find it defective. General Pangalos told the French journalists that the clauses concerning the Greeks who left Constantinople with foreign passports have put the Government in a difficult position.

WORLD COURT AMONG TOPICS TAKEN UP BY BUSINESS WOMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

is to be the next president of this great organization or where the next annual convention is to be held. A nominating committee was appointed last yesterday which will report late Friday a slate of officers for the ensuing year. This incoming board probably will meet on Saturday, following the convention, to decide where the next annual meeting is to be held. At the present time no one seems to have any idea who the next president is to be.

Governor Brewster Present
Gov. and Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster came from the state capital at Augusta yesterday to greet officially the women from all sections of the United States. They were the guests of honor at a brilliant reception of welcome given at City Hall last evening and which was attended by over 3,000 persons including representa-



MISS MAME STEVENS
Treasurer of National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

tatives of the city, the service clubs of Portland, and other organizations. So large was the receiving party that it had to be divided into six groups but everything went off in most satisfactory manner and the event was a great success.

The local club is featuring Mrs. Allan P. Stevens in its official functions because Mrs. Stevens is the first woman to be elected a member of a city council in Maine. She is one of the five councilmen under the new city manager form of government. Yesterday she delivered the official address of welcome to the convention in the name of the city.

The report of the treasurer, Miss Mame A. Stevens of Minneapolis, shows that notwithstanding the fact that the receipts from dues in the organization showed a surplus for the year of \$885.31, there was really a deficit of \$2954.49 due to the failure of the organization's official magazine, the Independent Woman, to pay its expenses.

Delegates to Radicost
On Wednesday evening the delegates to the national convention are to furnish the entire program for Portland's new high power broadcasting radio station located on the Congress Square Hotel. There is a large amount of talent among the delegates and a very fine program is being prepared. It will start at 7:30 daylight saving time. Portland's new station is WCHS and the wavelength is 256 meters.

The outlook is for the most interesting convention I have seen," declared Mrs. Mary R. Plummer of Chicago, official parliamentarian of the federation, late yesterday, and

her sentiments were echoed by other national officials who have attended all or a majority of the conventions that the organization has held.

The program is declared to be an especially strong one and, contrary to the ideas of some who have a belief that only the lighter subjects are discussed at gatherings of women, the national and international questions of the day are to be considered by speakers, in many cases women, who are well qualified to handle them.

Annual Reports
The annual reports submitted yesterday included that of Miss Emma Dot Partridge of New York City, executive secretary, which indicated that the past year had been a record one in the matter of increase in the number of clubs, state federations and members.

Yesterday was a lively day for Portland and for the local branch of the federation, as well as for the national officers. As is the case with every similar gathering there is a mass of detail and loose ends to be gathered in the one or two days that actually precede the arrival of the delegates, and while the present convention has been wonderfully organized and the advance groundwork carefully prepared, there was a sufficient amount of advance work to be done to keep the officials and host club from early morning until late at night.

Trains, both special and regular, were to be met at almost every hour of the day and night; in fact, the southwestern delegates arrived on a special train at midnight and had to be taken by special boat across Portland Harbor to Peaks Island, where they are to be quartered in one of the large summer hotels. Then there were the other hundreds who came over the road in automobiles and those who came by boat.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEETS IN BERLIN

Events in China, Morocco, and India Discussed

By Special Cable
BERLIN, July 14.—The tenth convention of the Communist Party of Germany opened here Sunday in the session hall of the Prussian Diet, which was draped in red and crowned by an illuminated portrait of Lenin.

The opening speech of Herr Thaelmann, a Reichstag deputy, described events in China and Morocco as proof of the progress of the world revolution.

Mr. Leon, representative of the Communist Party in France, asked the German proletariat not to permit Germany to become the basis for a military campaign against Soviet Russia and declared that the French Communists were striving to overthrow the French Government and convert the imperialistic war into a civil war, just as Lenin converted the World War into a civil war.

The representative of the Kuomintang Party brought a greeting from his party and a Chinese Communist described events in China. The merchants and liberals in China, he said, were on the brink of surrendering, but the Revolutionary flag would be upheld by the Chinese Communists and the Kuomintang Party.

The representative of the British Architectural Decorator Fibrous Plaster, Modelling, Wood and Stone Carving, Joinery, Reproduction of Period Work, Specialty.

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Communists declared that the Soviet Russian proletariat's example encouraged the masses in China, India and the entire world.

Regarding the inner German situation it was said that German workmen had become slaves under the Dawes agreement and the convention should lure the masses away from the Black, Red and Gold flag to collect them under the red flag of the revolution.

Reds Oppose Dawes Plan

BERLIN, July 14 (AP)—The executive committee of the German Communists today reported to the party's national convention that its chief activities during the last year had consisted of mobilizing the masses against the Dawes plan and preparing for a fight against imperialism.

OFFICIAL DUTIES FOLLOW PRESIDENT

White Court Schedule Steadily Tightens

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 14 (AP)—President Coolidge is finding a steadily growing calendar. His reflection upon leaving Washington that the cares of the presidential office do not permit of any extended vacation is proving true.

Mr. Coolidge will receive members of the executive council who served with him during his term as Governor of this State. The President also has engagements to receive the minister from Egypt and to entertain the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will be a guest at luncheon.

John Hays Hammond, a close friend of the President who is spending the summer at Gloucester near here, will be a guest at the same time. Meanwhile Mr. Coolidge is following closely the Chinese and foreign debt situations which formed the subject of a week-end conference with Secretary Kellogg and Under-Secretary of State Grew. He is receiving advice from Washington on these affairs.

POLAND RATIFIES SERIES OF TREATIES

WARSAW, Poland, July 14 (AP)—The Polish Diet has ratified a series of treaties with Austria, Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Czechoslovakia, including arbitration conventions with the last four states. The other conventions deal with judicial, sanitary, tourist and consular questions.

Approval of the Czechoslovakian commercial treaty was given with the understanding that the Senate should postpone action until Czechoslovakia removed its restrictions against the importation of Polish refined oil.

INDIAN SERVICE SCHOOL

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 11 (Special Correspondence)—About 100 employees of the federal Indian service from all parts of the middle west are attending a session of summer school, at the northern state normal school, here. They have one month's leave of absence with pay, to improve their educational training. The employees come from as far west as the State of Washington and from as far east as Michigan.

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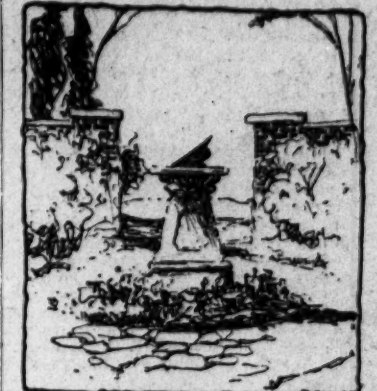
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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Highland Park, Ill. Special Correspondence

Among those sailing for Europe in June was Jesse Lowe Smith, principal of Elm Place School here. The cost of this trip is a gift to Mr. Smith from the people of Highland Park.

The money was not raised by a campaign, but was the spontaneous offering of those who appreciate his work at Elm Place School. The program at the regular Monday morning assembly is so inspiring that usually some of the mothers are in attendance. One spring day, after assembly, someone said, "Don't you think we could get Mr. Smith to take a trip to Europe?"

The other mothers were enthusiastic, the group quickly passed the word along and in four days \$1600 was raised, and still the money kept coming in.

Mr. Smith was overwhelmed with surprise; could scarcely believe that such a large gift was to be his. Some of the money given was designated as spending money by the mothers. "I know how he will spend it," said a member of the school board. "He will buy pictures for the school." And it is because Mr. Smith has thus always forgotten himself for the children that Highland Park has tried to thank him with a trip to Europe.

New York City Special Correspondence

ON LEAVING a boat one evening, two travelers walked to the launch stand but by the time they reached it, the taxi was all out. While waiting for a cab to return, they saw a man come reeling along the roadway and at last sit down on the curb with his feet spread out in the gutter.

After some minutes they saw a

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A Literary Donkey Cart

By HAROLD SPEAKMAN

This is the eighth article in a series which is appearing every Tuesday in which Mr. Speakman, author of "Beyond Shanghai" and "Hilltop in Galilee," tells of his thousand-mile walking trip up the west coast of Ireland from Cork and down the east, accompanied only by his gray donkey, "Herod."

VIII The Road to Anywhere

THE Rink, a long, barnlike hall, not handsome but capacious, was filled to the brim with the theatergoers of Tralee. The footlights were electric, and the curtains bore a large fancy picture of a stag standing up to his hocks in whipped cream and baying at a mountain of raspberry sherbert. Exhilarating sight! We had a stag, I should have bayed too! But no time for that! Up went the curtain disclosing a tiny woodland stage, with a chorus of four slips of girls in discreet lights—two as youths, two as themselves—going through the conventional chorus-girl motions of 15 years ago with such fresh naivete and charm that one spectator who had taken no great interest in chorus girls for at least five years must need congratulate himself.

Then the cast came tramping in, the innkeeper, the fond father who kept a prosperous shop, the villain, the comedian and his mate. "Micky, your coat is too short!" "Faith, it will be long enough before I get a new one."

And now, before one's eyes, unfolded the jiggling, hilarious caricature of an old-time musical comedy, all Irish and tripping over the rough boards with a sprightliness and a sparkle which the original could never have known.

An Irish Dick Whittington Here was the prima donna, Dick Whittington himself, with his cat. What a girl was Dick Whittington! I suppose it is from just such road companies as these that the best of London reviews are recruited. At any rate, here was a young woman with a charming profile, fine eyes, excellent full lips, and a perfectly lovely manner, saying in a rich, unspiced contralto voice, "Here I am on my way to London without a penny, and without a friend in the world."

Then—since I had no review of the play to write, and since I confess without the slightest compunction to an unflattering pleasure in feminine character, I will say that the company, except the Irish comedian, slipped quite out of sight. And when at last the girl sang a song about the open road, I took out a card, and wrote on it, "Requesting to see Dick Whittington for a moment," and put it away again for use in the near future.

The Curtain Speech But now the curtain had gone down on the first act, and a little man with a huge moustache was making a speech.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I take this opportunity of saying a word to you (which will be followed by the second act) and the grand finale by the entire company."

"Tomorrow evening we will present for your pleasure an ever-popular pantomime 'Beauty and the Beast.' And I wish to add that just because it's going to be the last night, it will not be given in a slipshod manner but will come off as usual."

"I also take this opportunity, ladies and gentlemen, to extend to you my most heartfelt thanks for your order and patronage. This being our first visit to Tralee, and you being so generous-hearted, I assure you that when we leave, it will be with every intention of coming back next year."

"In case you can't get around tomorrow night, I thank you heartily for your kindness during our stay, and I wish you the best of luck. Yours, S. W. Carter."

And now even the grand finale is over. As the people file out, I give my card to the violinist. In a few moments Dick Whittington, now clad in soft garments, her light hair charmingly disheveled, came out to me alone. We sat down in the empty front row.

Marie Lawler is Her Name Marie Lawler, she said her name was. Oh yes—Irish! She had played everywhere—once in London, and once even as far away as Morocco in a town they called Casa Blanca; and in 1914, she and the company which she had been playing with were war prisoners—for three months in Belgium. No, she hadn't been very frightened, not at all frightened, in fact. She had been very young then. It was an adventure.

I wish I could reproduce the charm of this Irish girl of the road. At any rate, when I told her she was to be in print, she laughed and blessed with pleasure and said, "Do you really mean in something that will be published?"

"Yes," I said, "there's no doubt about that."

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BOSTON TO GET RATE HEARINGS

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Reconvene Here, Sept. 14

Public hearings on the eastern class rate investigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in an attempt to bring about a readjustment of all railroad class rates in the so-called "official classification territory," will be held in Boston about Sept. 14, it was announced today. The hearing will be at the new chamber of commerce building.

In response to an invitation by the chamber, which the I. C. C. has accepted, word to this effect was received today from Howard Kossmer, I. C. C. examiner, who will attend the hearing as an assistant to Joseph B. Easton, commissioner. The investigation was instigated as a result of a joint request by both railroads and shippers, that many unsound rate structures in the section of the country located west of the Hudson River and east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh. Both carriers and shippers want some change or adjustment in the rate structure to harmonize with rates in the Central freight association and New England territories. Such an adjustment would permit a sound inter-territorial adjustment and minimize "fourth section" violations, say those interested.

The Official Classification Territory, where a readjustment is sought, includes all area east of the Mississippi, north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and south of the Canadian line.

Hearings have been in progress since early February, when carriers began the presentation of their plan, which, incidentally, has aroused considerable objection among shippers and traffic associations, who claim that it could add millions of dollars annually to the freight bills of New England manufacturers.

Since June 21 shippers have been offering their side of the situation to the I. C. C. Hundreds of exhibits have been presented, and thousands of pages of testimony submitted. Yet there is every indication that the case is but little more than under way, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, where the hearings are expected to be adjourned for the balance of the summer, within a short time, reconvening about Sept. 14, in Boston, when ample opportunity will be given to New England.

It is expected that 300 traffic men will be in daily attendance at the Boston hearing.

ALL-YEAR SCHEDULE FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 14 (Special)—Year-around instruction will be given in the high schools of Fort Worth under a plan inaugurated by the Board of Education this summer.

At least 25 per cent more high school students can be accommodated with the same facilities under the 12-month plan, which also will eliminate the economic waste of having a heavy investment in school buildings idle 25 per cent of the time, as has been the case in past years with three months' vacation during the summer.

Fort Worth schools are the first in Texas to adopt this plan, which has been approved by S. N. M. Mays, state Superintendent of Public Instruction.

RUN SHIP TO BE JUNKED

FORT EDWARD, N. Y., July 14 (Special)—The ship Massachusetts, which had been anchored since early last winter near Lock Seven, Fort Edward, after its seizure by federal prohibition agents, was made no more trips into Canada, it was announced today by prohibition agents, as the boat is being dismantled, its equipment will be sold and the hull junked.

SHOE WORKERS STRIKE

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., July 14 (P)—Workers in the plant of the Glard Shoe Company here declared a strike today in protest against the action of the company in announcing that it would conduct an open shop and pay whatever prices it deemed suitable. The strike, affecting 30 workers, was sanctioned by the general executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

NEW ARCHITECTURAL PRIZE

The architecture class of 1924 of Massachusetts Institute of Technology announces the establishment of a fund to be known as the "Prize Fund of the Class of 1924 in Architecture," the annual income to be at the disposal of the department of architecture for awarding one or more annual prizes in the third-year class in design. It becomes available on July 1, 1926, for prizes to be awarded in the school year of 1925-26.

At Boston Playhouses

"Enter Madame" as Staged in Salem

Empire Theater, Salem, Mass.—The American Theater, Inc., Hamilton MacFadden, director. Week of July 13, "Enter Madame," a comedy by Gilda Varosi and Dolly Byrne. Stage management by James H. Bell; settings by James L. Shute. The cast: Gerald Fitzgerald, Gilbert Emery, Mrs. Flora Preston, Alice John, John Fitzgerald, Alan Birmingham, The doctor, Harold Webster, Tamara, Donald Keyes, Miss Smith, Lucia Torikka, Mary Howe, Archibald, Charles, Miss Lisa Della Robbia, Blanche Yurka.

If all persons who like intelligent plays well acted, and who reside within easy motor, train or trolley journey of Salem, were to realize that Mr. MacFadden is offering first-class stage entertainment at the Empire Theater this summer, all his performances would receive their due of overflowing audiences. A good sized gathering of North Shore people last evening applauded a presentation that could be taken without change to Broadway and there hold its own for quality with anything there offered.

All persons who have experienced the mediocrities of the conventional summer suburban stock company that the present enterprise at the Empire, Salem, is nothing of the sort in any particular. The theater, however, decorated to reflect the festive and is uncommonly cool, thanks to doors that open to passageways or streets on three sides. The single setting that serves for three acts of Gilda Varosi's brilliant comedy, representing the living-room of Mr. Fitzgerald's New York apartment, was a picture at once harmonious in color scheme, complete in its appearance of having been lived in, and cleverly decorated to reflect the exotic personality of the central figure in the story, Fitzgerald's prima donna wife.

But all this excellence is secondary to the jewel for which the bills of the troupe are famous—the performance of the temperamental Lisa Della Robbia by Blanche Yurka, who will chiefly be remembered by Bostonians as leading woman with E. H. Sotherton in "The Two Virtues," and with John Barrymore (as the Queen) in "Hamlet." Besides all her matured and varied resources as an actress, Miss Yurka brings to her present part experiences as a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York before she began her stage career in Belasco's companies in 1907.

As Lisa the mercurial, who wins back her husband after which is his own selfishness, she gives a performance the like of which for vivaciousness has not been seen in or near Boston since the visits of Reljane, Aguilera and Bernhardt. While spareness of the dress accent of her sharp edged part, she made the audience love the audacious Lisa before the first act was over. Having justified in every detail Fitzgerald's tale of the horrors of being "only a woman," she proceeded to reveal in all its depths and as well in all its volatile surface sparkle before the evening was over.

Gilbert Emery played second fiddle admirably in the scenes of emotional storm and stress, of sunshine and shower, between husband and wife. Alice John brought out the soft insouciance of the widow who has temporarily interested Fitzgerald. Alan Birmingham and Betty Linley made brightly the pleasant fatuousness of the agreeable juveniles. Thomas Chalmers proved his abilities as a character actor and singer in the part of Madame's exorbitant Italian chef, Ludmilla Torikka struck at the beginning as a clear, high emotional note.

Madame's maid, who is a temptress for a possible anticlimax when it came time for Madame to enter. But no, Miss Yurka sailed in with a shimmer of fiery feeling, and her akrochets seemed the due success to the preceding whirling hazy of the maid's pinwheels.

E. C. S. NORTH RAILWAY REPORT

Compagnie de Chemin de Fer du Nord (North Railway Company) reports to New York Stock Exchange for the year ending Dec. 31, 1922, gross of 1,325,222.25 francs and net 291,568,985 francs before charges.

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B. F. Keith's

Interest seems not to relax in the possibility that the new and unknown jazz bands may possess some version of the musically qualities which has led to the phenomenal success of the bands that have made their own standards. This is the opinion of B. F. Keith's, who has attended the opening new organization with alertness. The band is led by a competent and personable young man with an obvious appreciation for certain melodic values. It must be assumed from certain unfinished portions of the act, that he has not fully appreciated the points at which horseplay will not tone suitably with pretensions to technical skill. The brass is heavy in proportion to the strings. He has discovered the uses of alternating string bass with other mades, and possibly, by exercising discrimination, in progressing toward an act which may become significant, even in the multitude of such acts inhabiting the varieties. The device of telling an earlier artist upon the bill to assist in clearing numbers apparently never fails to intrigue audiences. Miss Margie Conte, effective by means of simplicity in this as well as her own act, seemed a peculiarly fortunate find for Mr. Meroff in his sudden decision.

The remainder of the bill is customary barometer of midsummer. Prosper and Maret, remain silently modest as they progress through a remarkably excellent and strong and muscular control. Bills in the halls commonly run by cycles. This bill happens to be one, therefore, in which vocal effort predominates. A act, stated for one to be clamorously recalled yet each betrays some shade of claim upon attention. "The Fog," based upon the inexhaustible vagaries of London fog, does well enough, but could be bettered by foreshortening here and there. "A Personal Appearance" opens with the grotesque and closes upon an exhibition of adroit dancing by two young people who have satisfactorily learned the nuances of miming, however negligible their qualities as singers. The bill as a whole provides for a minimum of exertion upon the part of the audience.

Boston Stage Notes

A double bill is again offered at the Fenway Theater this week, with Helene Chadwick, Olive Brook and John Harron heading the cast of "A Woman Hater," and Strongheart, the dog actor, as the central figure of a story of the outdoors called "White Fang." There are the always interesting news reels, a film comedy, educational pictures, and organ and orchestral music to round out a long entertainment.

POWDERED COAL BURNING

Powdered coal burning equipment is displacing other varieties of coal burning apparatus in New England industrial plants and the latest firm to turn to powdered coal is the Pittsburgh-based company of Pittsburgh, which is to replace three automatic stokers now in use with three pulverizers. Contract for installation of the new equipment has been let and the work is expected to be completed early in August. Several other large plants are contemplating similar action, including another large Massachusetts paper manufacturer and one of the larger southern New England textile concerns. Prices of bituminous coal are low, about \$5.40 per gross ton, on cars, Boston, being now quoted for New River against nearly \$12 a ton, a few years ago.

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COUNCIL AIDS STATLER PLAN

Meets Tuesday to Build Park, Insuring Building of \$14,000,000 Hotel

By fulfilling the only condition laid down in a letter from E. M. Statler, president of the Statler hotel organization, which requested that Boston construct a park in the small triangular plots of land opposite the proposed hotel site in Park Square, the City Council has insured the erection of a Statler hotel in Boston.

First reading of a loan order for \$300,000 which it is estimated will be required to purchase land and buildings on the park site, and to construct the park, was passed by the council after Mayor Curley had pointed out that the new hotel would increase city revenue by attracting more conventions, and pay an annual tax of \$350,000.

To Cost \$14,000,000 The proposed hotel will cost \$14,000,000 and will be the second largest in the Statler chain. It will be 14 stories high, containing 1300 rooms and baths. The plans call for the erection of an office building to be constructed in the triangle formed by Providence Street, Park Square and Columbus Avenue.

Excavation work may commence immediately. It was announced by Warner V. Taylor, local attorney for the Statler company. Plans call for the removal of the Selwyn Theater. The obstacles which previously stood in the way of erection of the hotel have been removed, for by city ordinance the permissible height of buildings was raised to 155 feet, and the building costs, which had formerly been prohibitive, in the opinion of Mr. Statler, have moderated.

To Widen Two Streets Besides approving the Statler proposition, the council voted \$225,000 for the widening of Morton Street and Dock Square. Councilman Donoghue introduced two measures, one for the maintenance of a municipal yacht club and the other all orders that wire inspectors of the fire department enforce regulations for the installation of telephones. The council again reduced the prices on two municipal properties—the Arch Street police station site and the old City Hall Avenue station site.

Joseph P. Lyons, assistant corporation counsel, was instructed to furnish the council with a report on the municipal electric lighting situation. The council voted \$10,000 for the law department to carry on its investigation of telephone rates.

BROCKTON ACCEPTS GIFT OF LAND FOR PARK

BROCKTON, Mass., July 14 (P)—Both branches of the city government voted Monday night to accept the gift of Daniel W. Field consisting of 450 acres of land located in the north-west section of the city for municipal park purposes.

The city appropriates \$300,000 to be spent over a period of 10 years at the rate of \$30,000 annually. The new park will include a boulevard, golf links, playgrounds and provisions for swimming and boating. The plan is to eventually link it up with the Blue Hill Reservation system.

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Crepe de chine dresses, hand drawn, 18.50

SCHOOL LEADERS SEE BENEFIT IN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITY

Massachusetts Superintendents Report Trend Toward Student Control—Athletics, Periodicals, Musical Clubs, Debating, Among Fields Surveyed

Extracurricular activities have become an important part of school life throughout the State, a committee of superintendents who have been investigating the subject has reported to the Massachusetts Department of Education. The control and direction of these activities are more and more being turned over to the pupils, and thus boys and girls are receiving the training which comes as a result of participation, the superintendents declare. This committee is composed of Allen P. Keith, New Bedford, chairman; Mabel C. Braag, Newtonville; Harry H. Lowry, Waltham; Joseph H. Lowry, Ware; Zenoa E. Scott, Springfield; Joseph J. Reilly, Ware, and Arthur B. Lord, representing the state Board of Education.

Most of the high school of Massachusetts have athletic teams which are controlled largely by clubs or associations of students, the report states. High school papers also are general and these, too, are under the management of a group of students. Musical activities are to be found in practically every high school, and take form in bands, orchestras, glee clubs and so on.

Bands and Orchestras Salem, Somerville, Agawam, Belmont, Middleborough, Montague, Palmer, Peabody, Revere, and various other schools have orchestras. The Palmer High School orchestra has given a radio program. Some schools maintain bands, among them Belmont, New Bedford, North Adams and Revere. Glee clubs or student choruses are flourishing in virtually every high school in the State. Boston has orchestras, bands, drum and fife corps and choral organizations. Boston was not included in the summer.

Clubs whose chief interest concerns some high school subject such as French, general sciences and English, are not uncommon. Abington, Agawam, Belmont, Natick, Peabody, Revere, and Salem have organized such activities. Less common are motion picture clubs and radio clubs. A motion picture club is to be found in Agawam, Somerville, Agawam, and Natick are among those maintaining radio clubs.

Traffic clubs composed of children are seriously trying to instruct their fellow-students in the laws of the road and enforce their observance. Agawam, Amesbury, Leominster and Reading are among the high schools which have this type of activity.

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TREMONT ST. BROMFIELD BOSTON

Robert Frost on Poetic Drama

reached a point in its development where I should dislike to be caught doing a one-act play, as if it were too trivial a play form, lazy man's way. I won't have it, in poetry, that bulk pounds. People say to me, 'Now settle down and do a long work, since you have shown the public that you can produce beautiful short poetry,' and their implication tells me that mak-

A Harold Chapin
"The New"

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LONDON

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Among the modern dramatists are the following names: Robert Musil, Georg Kaiser, Ludwig Fulda, Beer-Hofmann, Karl Hauptmann, William Stucklen, Thomas Mann, Arthur Schnitzler, Karl Schönherr, Raul Auernheimer, Herman Bahr, Gerhart Hauptmann, and Frank Wedekind. Among the classics were: Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Grillparzer, Grabbe, Anzenberger, and Eichendorf.

Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan" scored the longest run of any play, with 62 performances to its credit.

Special from Monitor Bureau

The counter-plot is provided by two taxi bandits bent on collecting a woman's jewels. Rod gets mixed up with them and blamed for their dark deeds. But the younger bandit's worthy sister, Dorothy Gish, in whom Rod has been interested since his arrival, clears him of the charge and captures his heart. Ernest Torrence, as Rod's father, seems out of character in plain business man's clothes, but none the less human and expressive. George Hackethorne plays the young bandit with his usual sincerity.

larly recommends a Theatre Guild theatre for the better sort of attraction.)

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The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

An Interview With Ethel Traphagen on Clothes for Stout Women

WHEN recently asked for an interview on how to attain most successfully the silhouette at present accepted, Miss Ethel Traphagen, founder of the Traphagen School of Fashion and author of "Costume Design and Illustration," said, "For the slender, girlish figure there is no trouble; the slim woman really needs no 'tips,' as everything is designed for her type, which is like that of Diana, the boyish athlete, who is the present ideal woman, the belle of the hour, very different from the belle of yesterday and day-before-yesterday."

"The stout woman," Miss Traphagen continued, "above everything must always strive to lift, raise, lighten her figure, and thus force the eye of the observer to travel vertically and not horizontally. This is a question of line which can often be accomplished even with printed effects. She must avoid everything, even in accessories, that will widen her silhouette."

Styles Should Conceal, Accentuate "It is unfortunate that many women attach too much importance to the face and in concentrating all their energies on this part of their bodies, entirely overlook the ensemble."

"It is here that art assumes command, and if women will consider their entire appearance, emphasizing the good points and concealing the bad ones, they can arrive at really marvelous results."

"Bakst once said: 'The woman who is very fat—we must face the brutal fact courageously—frequently possesses not only a lovely face, but hands and feet of faultless beauty. Hence, if one can but conceal by appropriate clothes the lines that betray this exaggerated embodiment, it is comparatively easy to present the illusion of a still graceful woman. But, to accomplish this, madame must relinquish at the start all idea of wearing gowns intended by the couturier for the extremely slender figure.'"

The following "Tips to the Stout" recently were collected by a fashion writer, and seem to put in a nutshell some helpful suggestions:

Growing Slim Artificially "Avoid all hard curves, shun round necklines and all circular designs in fabrics; look not upon large round heads, short strands of beads, round earrings, round-toed shoes and round buckles and large handbags. Keep to long, vertical lines continued from the top of the head to the point of the shoe by having hat, shoes, hose and gloves match the costume in

color. Avoid all broken lines, such as shirt-waist and skirt of different colors, short sleeves, wide or conspicuous stripes, or large plaids.

"Never emphasize the waistline, as this makes the bust and hips seem larger. Raglan and kimono sleeves increase the breadth of the figure.

Highly colored hose, increase the width of the instep and ankle. Very high heels are taboo, as they appear to give insufficient support.

Miss Traphagen advocates stout people's wearing dark colors, which in no way prevents the use of touches of color that enhance the beauty of complexion, eyes and hair. She advises soft materials that cling to the figure, such as chiffon, georgette, velvet, dull satins and charmesuses, and she finished by saying a long mirror is really a necessity in accomplishing a successful toilette.



The Tape Measure Shows That These Two Figures Have the Same Dimensions. Comparative Slimness Has Been Achieved by Vertical Lines in the One-Piece Dress, by Shoes Which Encase Neatly the Broad Feet, by a Becoming Bob and by the Elimination of the Abundant Flower on the Hip, the Round Earrings and Bracelets.

More Inventions by Women

Special Correspondence
IT IS astonishing the number of practical inventions which have recently been brought out by women. At least two women are making a business of inventing and putting their patents on the market.

One of them has devised a knitting apron that folds up into a most attractive looking bag in which one can take a half-finished jumper when going to see a friend. There is also room to pop in a book or writing pad and pencil. An adjustable clothes line that has four lines on one fitment, and can be hung across any room on cup hooks is another excellent notion. A waterproofed playing bag with a quilted figure in the center, and a dainty little parcel carrier on which any number of parcels can be hung are two other useful things that this inventor has brought out; and her most recent idea is a space-saving table made in sections.

Another woman has formed a company to run about half a dozen admirable patents. One of her latest and cleverest is a combined cake knife and server. This is a knife that can be put on any knife so that a slice of bread or cake can be cut and immediately transferred to a plate without the fingers touching it. A fountain pen with a little reel of stamps in the top is one of her newest inventions.

Sewing Conveniences
In one case mother and daughter are working together. It began with the mother's thinking of a way of automatically fastening the end of spool cotton to prevent its unwinding, without having to hunt for that evasive little nick in the edge of the reel. The inventor was a great sewer and used to put celluloid thimbles over her reels of cotton with just a hole pierced in the thimbles for the thread to pass through. In the patented article this hole is replaced by an eyelet and one end of the celluloid sheath is turned in so that it acts as a tension. It is one of the simplest and cleverest little devices imaginable for keeping order in the work-basket.

The daughter of the inventor has brought out the "Anti-Muddle Work-Basket," which has a celluloid or wicker ring suspended around the top by supports. On this are threaded the reels of silk and cotton, which can be seen at a glance when the cover is lifted. All the other accessories, such as scissors, pincushion, tape measure and so on, are hung on the ring by little celluloid hooks, so that the basket can be turned upside down without making any disorder.

Table Combinations
A combination bed and table patented by a woman has an excellent spring mattress, hidden during the day under a nice oak table top, and is on such good castors that it can

be moved about with a push of the toe. This is to be made as cheaply as possible so that the working-class people can have it, for the cost of much space-saving furniture makes it prohibitive for those who most need it.

A work and writing table combined won a prize in the women's section at a recent exhibition of inventions. The table is firm enough to take a sewing machine, yet it is so light that when folded up it can easily be carried into the garden. Invert the top and the reverse side is fitted as a writing table, or take the top away altogether and a work lap is revealed which holds securely sewing materials. On one side of the folding stand to which the lap is secured is a bag for needlework implements, and on the other a bag for a book and stationery.

A cookery table designed by another woman seems very practical. It has a white, porcelain top for pastry making, and side wings supported by brackets and covered with zinc for placing hot dishes on a gas ring. When the wings are closed over the top it can be used as a side-table.

To Aid the House Worker
The idea of a window cleaner for cleaning the outside of windows from the inside, in the form of an arm on which a duster or leather can easily be fixed, solves a difficult domestic problem.

A clever but extraordinarily simple device is a little wooden lattice dryer, secured with rustless nails, that can be placed across the top rails of a clothes horse or between two chairs to support anything that requires to be laid flat when drying. The contrivance folds up into very small space when not in use.

The Top-Hat Cooker
Not so new, but worthy of note for the way in which it is standing practical tests, is an original cooker, designed by a woman to save gas. During the war she came to the conclusion that to cook in a saucepan is the cheapest method, but she recognized in the steam which escapes at the top so much waste fuel. With her "Top-Hat Cooker," so called because the lid is shaped like a top hat, the steam is not allowed to escape, but condenses and drips back into the pan, so that the pan does not need refilling. This cooker not only uses a minimum of fuel, a tiny gas jet being sufficient, but preserves the flavor of food and

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The Bureau of Part-Time Work

New York
Special Correspondence
DOUBTLESS hundreds of women all over the country in one emergency or another have tried to obtain employment which would require but a portion of their time. Some are mothers desirous of augmenting the family income; some are students trying to earn their living while they pursue their studies; some are merely intelligent ladies of leisure on whom time hangs heavy and burdensome.

It remained for Miss Eleanor H. Adler of New York City to come to the rescue of these women. Several years ago she was engaged in social work, but felt keenly the need of more leisure from her regular job to devote to projects of her own. She realized that there were many others similarly situated, and being a person of action, she set her brains to work.

The result of her activity is known today as the Bureau of Part-Time Work, the only employment agency of its kind in New York City, and for a time the only one in the United States. The New York bureau was such a marked success that within a year a branch was established in Philadelphia. Through these agencies women are placed in jobs which require from three to six hours each day, thus leaving the rest of their time free.

The Applicants
The agency was started first frankly as an experiment. Miss Adler realized the need of such an organization, but she wasn't sure that it would succeed in its aims. However, with a substantial advisory board back her up, she rented an office and hired a staff.

As soon as it became known that there was such a bureau, it was swamped with applicants. By far the largest number were women with some training and experience. Forty-five per cent were college women. Nearly all had gone through high school. The office had expected a large class of married women, but contrary to expectations the single women were in the majority. A very large number of candidates had charge of households and could not be away more than part of the day. Another large group desired part-time work in order to pursue their studies. The largest group were doing other part-time work—free-lance writing, professional music, dancing, etc. A few were looking for some special positions in music, or in the business world, and wanted to support themselves while waiting for such opportunities.

The Jobs
There were, it was plain, no dearth of applicants. The difficult business was to find the jobs. During the morning candidates were interviewed. In the afternoon members of the staff visited firms in an endeavor to find positions. At first it was hard to convince employers of the wisdom of engaging people on part-time, but with the help of a competent field worker, Miss Adler soon saw new

possibilities opening for this type of employee. During the first year jobs were obtained for 521 women. The second year this number was exactly doubled and has been slowly rising ever since. The positions offered were of every type and description—auditors, bookkeepers, cafeteria workers, cashiers, dancing teachers, file clerks, interior decorators, librarians, saleswomen, switchboard operators, typists, stenographers, companions.

Perhaps the most interesting side of the placement work is with the professional woman. Many people conceive of part-time work as clerical only, but at least a third of the bureau's placements are professional jobs.

A typical file of the calls which come in one day from employers desiring assistance of one sort or another is interesting. One woman wants someone to attend meetings in the city hall and report the proceedings for her. Another wants someone to accompany her children to and from school and take them out into the park every afternoon for two hours. There are demands for tutors in English, French, Spanish, for playground supervisors, for social case workers, club leaders, piano players, teachers of history, art, manual training and handicraft work for ushers in theaters, for professional shoppers, cloakroom attendants and many others.

Beneficial to the Social Order
"Our great problem," says Miss Adler in speaking of her work, "is to convince employers of the value of part-time workers. One woman wants someone to attend meetings in the city hall and report the proceedings for her. Another wants someone to accompany her children to and from school and take them out into the park every afternoon for two hours. There are demands for tutors in English, French, Spanish, for playground supervisors, for social case workers, club leaders, piano players, teachers of history, art, manual training and handicraft work for ushers in theaters, for professional shoppers, cloakroom attendants and many others."

Looking Ahead to Autumn Fabrics
Special Correspondence
AUTUMN textiles are showing the trend of new fabrics toward smoother materials, than have been having for last few years. Already the woolen lines on the road show interesting orders for broadcloths, and the satin-finished woens or those with a "bloom," which is the 1925 term for sheen, are in first order. Prices average the same as for 1924, both on domestic and imported materials.

Colors continue to be of importance, in fact the popularity of many fabrics may be determined by the colors. There is a gradually increasing demand for blues, especially those of the lighter than midnight shades. Greens continue to be prominent; rust and allied tones of intense brown-violet are popular. The entire family of reds into the rose tones are included in the good selling woens.

Then there are combinations of colors, as many as four or five toned into one. Stripes, stripes with plaids, and unusual weaves, artificial silk stripes and checks on woens, tapestry effects, and different ways of expressing jacquard ideas to obtain contrast in bloom, are all wanted for autumn business.

New Ideas in Cotton Cloth
Almost as great a variety of ideas has been introduced into some of the cotton lines. No longer is a gingham just for kitchen or garden service. It is a fabric to be reckoned with in styles. The autumn line suggests this in the new color combinations; from four to seven hues are seen in some of the new bordered ginghams, while many of the backgrounds are composed of two tones against which there is a border, or even a plaid

possibilities. When the roots are from 10 to 12 years old it is best to divide them. Ideal conditions are afforded by a well-drained, fertile spot, with plenty of good vegetable matter, and a little extra allowance of clay in the soil. The ground should be spaded down to a depth of two feet or more, perfect drainage supplied by stones or broken crock, and the soil should be turned back into the pit about the peony crown. All summer, and especially during the blooming season, the ground about the plants should be kept well-cultivated, though such breaking up of the soil should not be deep.

Peonies are gross feeders and an ample supply of fertilizer. The latter is best supplied by banking up the plants heavily with rich barnyard manure just before the ground freezes in the late autumn. Early in the spring the fertilizer will be dug with the garden fork into the soil about the peony crowns and the rains will take it down to the roots.

Then, to obtain the largest blossoms, pinch off with the fingers all the little side buds on each stem, leaving only the bud at the end into which the plant may send its strength.

Almost all experts plant their peony crowns late in August or in the early part of September, because the flowering comes so early in the spring that it is impossible otherwise to get them set in time without burying plants from a reliable cold storage. In the late summer the plant has completed its year's growth so it is perfectly dormant, and withstands transplanting better than at any other time of the year. Even under the best of conditions, peonies often show the effects of transplanting. After the plants have been growing undisturbed for three or four years in a favorable location they begin to display their greatest

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Cool Thoughts for Midsummer Clothes

New York
Special Correspondence
IN THE summer feminine fancies naturally turn to thoughts of cool clothes. Women demand comfort, and often show their independence by creating fashions which have it as a foundation.

The Large Hat
The small hat had been universally adopted, but a general heat wave brought the flatterer large hat out in legion. It had been hovering in the foreground as an important note, but as long as the small hat continued comfortable women would not give it up. With the glare of heat the grateful shade of a large brim was immediately sought, and now, its becomingness once more shown, it is definitely established for the summer. Hair hats are very much worn.

Flowers and Prints
The cool appearance of flowered chiffons and printed silks is generally conceded. This year they are a veritable rage. Even the streets of New York bloom with them. The road gardens, country clubs and summer hotels show them in endless array. The printed silks take many forms, blocked designs being prominent and polka dots inevitable. The sheer materials show flowers and the colorings are beautiful. Even the fact that they are developed in inexpensive dresses has failed to kill the enthusiasm for these most appealing summer designs. The stores all report that they cannot keep them stocked, the demand is so great.

Cool Coats
Another development of the flowered vogue is the charming sport coat of flowered linen. It is three-quarter length and has a narrow collar, cuffs and front facing of natural linen. It is quite inexpensive and being unlined can be washed.

The cool, sheer coat of georgette is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Worn over a flowered dress it is particularly lovely. A good model has rather deep tucks at the bottom to give it weight, tucked cuffs and a scarf collar. Coats such as this were first seen as part of an ensemble but they are now to be had separately and very reasonably.

New Ideas
Delightful and cool accessories are the blocked linen purses in convenient shapes and styles. The modern designs here take the place of the conventional flowers. Flowered linen parasols bloom everywhere. In England, at the opening of Ascot week, the unusually dry and beautiful weather brought out a parasol with every lady from the Queen down.

Having discovered how much cooler stockings are than silk, the smart woman has adopted them for daytime wear. This was predicted, but now it is established.

Little nightdresses of flowered voile are attractive and simply made. This same material also forms airy summer negligees with lace-edged ruffles. Here we have still another ensemble, and what could be cooler?

As you pass along the business streets, you look into the windows of the shops, where well-displayed goods invite your attention and interest.

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Looking into these shop windows of the Monitor, you will find that they present opportunities for the supplying of practically all your daily needs.

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Mrs. W. B. Bierce and Her Fund

THIS story began about nine years ago when Mrs. W. B. Bierce of Detroit commenced turning her talents, along with thousands of other women, toward earning money to help the soldiers. Being an artist and an expert needlewoman besides, she made up two dozen beauty pins as an experiment. The little ornaments were exquisite and unusual. They sold quickly at an excellent price. Moreover, the demand was far from satisfied and she was urged to make more. She added other designs, made a business of filling all orders, and at the end of the year the Red Cross was \$1200 ahead as a result of her venture.

A Fund for Needy Women
When the war ended there was less need for money for the Red Cross activities, but hundreds of people still demanded those dainty things that grew under Mrs. Bierce's capable fingers. She found the work almost impossible to stop; besides, she revealed in the beauty of the lovely silks and ribbons a beauty that constantly challenged her to shape more and lovelier designs. So she put in her leisure time at the delightful work and, almost before she knew it, found herself with a nice little sum in the bank, just from her handwork. Of this she constituted a fund for the assistance of women in need.

Anyone who looks into Mrs. Bierce's kindly sympathetic eyes instinctively knows on the instant that behind them there is a practical person with a sincere desire to help those less fortunate than herself. Out she goes into the shops and factories, into the stores and restaurants wherever girls and women are employed.

If a stranger appears instead of the girl she has been accustomed to see, or if a familiar face is absent, Mrs. Bierce inquires about the change. Won by the woman whose personality invites confidence, the absent girl's associates tell Mrs. Bierce just what has happened. "Alice" needs help, Mrs. Bierce gets the truth, then she sets out to find the girl and puts at her service this fund that has grown from ribbons and silks—plus artistry. And when "Alice's" problems are solved the bank account becomes another girl's rainy-day fund.

"How can women flitter away the

days when there is so much to be done for humanity?" Mrs. Bierce exclaims. "I cannot understand it! And, surely, there is no greater joy than to be found in the knowledge that one has built the very ground-work of life for a human being when she was fairly swamped by the waters of adversity."

Tact Put to Good Use
Mrs. Bierce so far has helped with her fund 57 people. Forty-nine of the number are girls and eight are babies whom she is maintaining. "Night or day, if they need me, I go," said she simply.

"Of course one must have lots of tact at times. There was, for instance, the case of—well, I'll call her Margaret. When I saw her, I knew that unless something were done right away, she'd make a terrible mistake. So I just told her I needed someone to help me with my work and asked her if she'd come and sort my ribbons. For days I had her with me in my home and I kept her busy, too. We had a good chance to talk over her difficulties, but it was two weeks before I felt safe in letting her leave me. Then I got her a good position and now she makes more than making good. She doesn't know to this day why I employed her."

"Not one single girl has ever failed me. Every bit of confidence that I put in them has been more than justified by their conscientious effort to make something worth while of their lives."

"The babies? Well, I got together their layettes before they were born, and since their birth I've watched to see that they did not want for anything. Of course, I'm very, very much interested in them."

As Mrs. Bierce's work has broadened, other well-to-do women have helped her indirectly to carry it on, though she earns on an average about \$1400 a year by making her pretty pins.

IMPRISONED SUNSHINE
from the Valley of Hearts Delight
A fine California Fruit Concentration, made on the ranch in Golden, California, and packed in glass jars. Each jar is sealed with a bit of sunshine from Golden, West.

STENDAL CONFECTIONS
Low Altos, California

HOSE THAT WEAR FOR THOSE WHO CARE
For Men and Women
"Ask your merchant if he has them"—if he hasn't please write to the factory. ATTIX HOSERY MILLS, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Peter Pan
OPAL HUE
TOILET Powder
Contains myriads of soft, tiny, gleaming "OPAL" HUES that impart natural loveliness in every light—bright light, soft light, spot light or sun light.

No Other Powder Like It!
Created by Fallis for the personal use of leading stars of the screen, "OPAL" HUES stay on for hours. Absolutely pure. Comes sealed in silk in a glistening box of black and gold. Three exquisite new shades.

NATURAL OPAL HUE ROSE OPAL HUE RACHEL OPAL HUE
At smart shops everywhere. Try it TODAY.
Sealed in Silk—\$3 the Box

If your dealer cannot supply you, send \$1 for generous trial box TODAY! Mention shade wanted.

Created by FALLIS, Inc., Perfumer, 1504 Riverside Drive, CINCINNATI

Windows

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THE HOME FORUM

Mountain Glory and Its Chief Explorer

LESS than seventy-five years ago the greatest interpreter of mountains wrote across the Atlantic to his eminent friend, Charles Eliot Norton, "A curious mathematical question keeps perplexing itself to me every now and then. Why is ground at an angle of 40 anything better than ground at an angle of 30—or of 20—or of 10—or of nothing at all? It is but ground, after all." The inquiry is an obvious one, yet profound like all fundamental questions which men may ask about their natural environment. Yet it was novel in the very matter-of-fact, not to say "mathematical," simplicity of its phrase. It was a bit strange, too, that the writer should have returned to such a question after two years, in view of the fact in the fourth volume of "Modern Painters" (appearing in 1858), he had offered to the world a most exhaustive answer, when in several hundred closely printed pages, closely packed with rich, original thought eloquently poured forth, and illustrated with hundreds of his own drawings, Ruskin had interpreted his famous contention, "Mountains are the beginning and end of all natural scenery." A magnificent culmination was this book, called "Of Mountain Beauty," of a short period of time during which it is fair to say Europe awoke for the first time to some general apprehension of that beauty. For, aside from the conventional references of poets and painters, the elevations of the earth seem to have left western feeling cold.

When Addison crossed the Alps into Italy early in the eighteenth century he uttered such querulous complaints about the discomforts of ascending the heights as seem to us not only incomprehensible but ludicrous. Dr. Johnson dismissed mountains as "uncomfortable protuberances." Then by one of those mysterious transformations, when humanity seems to look about its world with newly opened eyes, nature suddenly penetrated men's consciousness with unprecedented vividness and power. It was Rousseau, brought up amid the heights surrounding Geneva, who was the continental herald of this new appreciation, but across the Channel at about the same time the same vision began to dawn. Those who chance to be acquainted with Gray's letters, published late in the last century, will be astonished to discover the record of his own rapturous discovery of the Alps. For this reticent academic, nurtured in the purest classical tradition, has left us the earliest English mountain rhapsody in our modern literature. Writing to his mother in 1759 (before Rousseau had written a line) he exclaims:

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better for; but those of Nature have astonished me beyond expression. In our little journey up to the Grande Chartreuse, I do not remember to have gone on paces without an exclamation, that there was no restraining: not a precipice, not a torrent, not a cliff, but is pregnant with religion and poetry."

Such a memorable beginning, although unknown to Gray's contemporaries, advances to the consummation of discovery in the poetry of the romanticists, in Wordsworth, Coleridge (as, for example, in the "Hymn Before Sunrise in the Vale of Chamouni"), and in Byron. But with all homage to the splendid passages in these and other poets and with recognition of the voluminous contemporary literature of travel descriptions in which striking aspects of landscape were impressively recorded, we must insist that mountains still remained in the stage of discovery. Only with the advent of John Ruskin—within the actual memory of living men—do they command their first explorer.

Men had often scaled mountain peaks before his time with ring and delight. Geologists had investigated their physical structure. Artists had drawn and painted them for the outward eye, and poets for the inward. Occasionally a poet would fleetingly perceive some relation between them and human life, as when Byron wrote the well-known lines,

"The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And dreaming there an hour alone,
I dreamed that Greece might still be free."

Or when Wordsworth uttered other famous lines,

"Two Voices are there; one is of the sea,
One of the mountains; each a mighty Voice;
In both from age to age thou didst rejoice,
They teach thy chosen music, Liberty!"

Some readers might well be puzzled to find Ruskin in his sweeping impression "Of Mountain Beauty" wandering so far from the established conventional treatment of his subject. For "observe"—as he himself went to interject with characteristic earnestness—the first seven of the twenty chapters in this book seem to expound almost everything in art and nature—except mountains! But let him interpret his purpose. At the beginning of the sixth chapter, "The Firmament," he explains that his aim in the present and preceding sections has been to ascertain "what the proper effect of the natural beauties of different objects ought to be on the human mind. I mean to begin with mountains, but the clouds ought to be considered first, . . . with what feeling it seems to be induced in the mind by contemplation of them." Ruskin is concerned with building up a panoramic background of the interpretation of nature, particularly with reference to such interpretation in terms of visual art, as illustrated by the work of Turner, whose painting, as everyone knows, was the initial and pervading inspiration of "Modern Painters."

When this fundamental purpose is once grasped, the reader will not be disconcerted or perplexed by any of the manifold analyses of mountains in their relation to any aspect of life and thought. Four chapters on "The Materials of Mountains," two on his exquisite conception of their "sculpture," a textbook on geology transmuted into poetry! And almost I am forgetting to mention his pages of measurements of angles of elevation and variation in contour, all patiently calculated for the first time by himself, the geometry of mountain beauty! But no one could forget his rich portrayals of all the mountain raiment, trees, flowers, waterfalls, as well as the ever varying miracle of cloud and light itself suffusing slope and peak.

In marshaling every conceivable aspect of mountain glory he answers the plain question which we have noted in his letter to Norton: "I find," he affirms, "the increase in the calculable sum of elements of beauty to be steadily in proportion to the increase of mountainous character; and that the best image which the world can give of Paradise is in the slope of the meadows, and the side of a great Alp, with its purple rocks and eternal snows above; this excellence not being in any wise a matter referable to feeling, or individual preferences, but to the number of lovely colors on the rocks, the varied grouping of the trees, and quantity of noble incidents in stream, crag, or cloud, presented to the eye at any given moment."

Great heights of perception and imagination has he scaled up to this point. But in the two final chapters, "The Mountain Gloom" and "The Mountain Glory," he makes a still loftier ascent, may rather flight, as some of his critics would have it, into cloudy regions of speculation. Here, finally, he attempts the almost impossible task of determining the effect of lowlands, hills, and mountains upon the course of human development in various epochs. As if we stood with him on some Alpine summit of erudition we follow with fascinated absorption his pervasive arguments, the course of history, art, literature, manners, institutions, the rise and decline of nations, lie bare before us, illuminated in cycloclimatic sweep. His generalizations reveal minute knowledge of Shakespeare, of medieval heraldry, of Swiss economic history, and brilliant interpretations of such and many other disparate subjects. Into all his flights of conjecture we may not follow him. But we may be elevated, in our thought, to the height on which he stands, when he so movingly declares the effect which the mountains of the

earth should exert upon human hearts.

"With their gates of rock, pavements of cloud, choirs of stream and stone, altars of snow, and vaults of purple, traversed by continual stars . . . they seem to have been built for the human race, as at once their schools and cathedrals; full of treasures of illuminated manuscript for the scholar, kindly in simple lessons for the worker, quiet in pale holiness for the thinker, glorious in holiness for the worshipper. All his mountains were to Ruskin, himself scholar, worker and friend of the worker, the thinker, the worshipper; and all this they must be forever to one who will stand with him for once amid mountain glory." P. K.

A Moor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You said a moor was desolate and bare,
And nothing grew but heather.
You told me there was nothing there.
You never told me whether
The little wild things hid in these
Green caves

That look like hollows of just-breaking waves.

I never knew
The wee lark shook his cocktail over-head

Till the bright drops flew
Scattered in song. You said
No word about wet cushiony turf
And the wind rushing through tall
Grasses.

Smell of the sea, sound as of distant surf.

Great masses
Of shady brown where the heather
Will bloom,
And room

To stretch your thought until it
Starts to grow.
You never told me—did you know?
Marjorie Brown Shelton.

A Sussex Shepherd

It was high up on one of those downs of East Sussex which, under the influence of the shifting light, become almost opalescent. At its foot there rose through the trees a tiny steeply which marked the village of Alfriston. Further away, to the left, lay the seacoast town of Seaford. To the southeast a horizontal feather of smoke told of the approach of the Dieppe boat to its pier at Newhaven. To the right of the mountain-like Frie Beacon, a glint of light shone from the roofs of Lewes. Westward the village of Hailsham was a grey smudge.

The wind from the sea, on which the tossing whitecaps could be seen, came salty and strong to the down, shaking the wiry grass, and quickly banishing the faint clouds of chalky dust which arose from the feet of the grazing sheep.

On the leeward slope of the down lay the eighty-foot figure of the Wilmington Long Man, deeply outlined with chalky stones centuries ago.

It was here that I found the shepherd. He was no rustic youth wearing a pointed hat and carrying a crook. He was a man of middle years, with a weathered face, wearing a brown coat and a brown hat. He bore no reedy pipes with which to warble to nymph or shepherdess.

He was a tranquil-faced old man; an East Sussex farmer, with a Sussex cravat of grizzled neck hair acting as a background for his clean-shaven Sussex chin. He was lying on his back, with his hands clasped behind his head, letting the sun of spring warm his wind-bitten face. His dog, curled at his side, sprang up at the sound of the strange footstep, and glared through the long bangs screening his eyes. His master ordered him down with a single word and responded to a greeting with Sussex self-containedness.

While the little, brown-faced Sussex sheep cropped the low-lying grass with crisp, decisive bites and the tiny brown-faced lambs, looking ridiculously like toys, bawled behind their mothers, the old man was reluctantly drawn into a conversation. It was a reference to his crook which gradually enticed him out of his reserve. It lay, a graceful, shining thing, in the grass at his side.

Respectfully I asked for permission to handle it. He passed it over with out word but with a perceptible softening of his features.

I balanced it in one hand with the delight of one who unexpectedly beholds a perfect thing. The shaft of smoothed ash, beautifully proportioned, was topped by a marvelous crook of polished steel with a double curl. The end of the minor curl, or loop, had been delicately tapered to a point which had been hammered, and the straight shaft, back into the wing of the crook.

"Why, this is hand-forged!" I exclaimed.

The shepherd nodded with visible pleasure. "Did you make it yourself?" "He took his head and sighed. There was only one man who could make a crook like that, he said; this was one of the last crooks made by the last of the Sussex master crook-makers—a Wilmington blacksmith.

"You can buy crooks—machine-made ones—in the shops now for a few bob. Nobody bothers to hand-forged crooks these days. But they couldn't if they tried, for the steel they used is so different from the old steel. The Wilmington blacksmith, he explained, made only a few crooks a year. And if you wanted one, you had to order it long in advance and wait your turn. The blacksmith let it be known that if you wanted your crook made in a hurry, you had better go elsewhere.



A Rainy Day in Dachau. From a Woodcut by Emilie Becker

July in the Yellowstone

Although on mountain heights it is still spring and violets, spring beauties, and golden buttercups are blooming, lower down on the Park plateau the more evanescent have finished and the flowers, like the trees, have a more mature, settled, enduring appearance. The prevailing color, too, has changed and instead of June's blue beauties, the masses are more brilliant and varied with other colors. On the ponds, the great yellow water lilies are blooming; Indian paint brush dots the meadows with various shades of red. Where it is at all damp, the straight, slender purple stems of little elephants raise their length, very interesting when you know what they are, but otherwise inconspicuous; columbines are numerous in damp, cool, not-too-sunny, openings where their nodding 'yellow heads often show dainty touches and streaks of pink. But there are still enough blue lupines, wild flax, and mertenias so that we do not lose the color altogether. Any reader who is not a bird watcher, except the hawks and owls, and the little atom finds its mate on another tree and a new generation of seeds is born. These great clouds of pollen drifting everywhere give us an object lesson of Nature's generous supply where it is needed to insure growth and regeneration.

July is the month the birds are at home; migration being over, all are busy with household duties, and there is no more excitement in bird world, except the restless blackbirds who are early nesters, whose young are already flying, and whose families are gathering into dense flocks for the rest of the season. And now is the time to watch and study the osprey families at their nests below the Canyon rim. The nestlings have hatched early in July but are so young and tender for the first three weeks that an old bird must stand over them constantly with half-opened wings to shield them from the blazing sun.

On the beaver ponds, the beaver kittens are losing their shyness and awkwardness and are beginning to be seen. They are small editions of their elders, generally over-industrious, over-serious for such young chaps, still they take life easy, sun themselves on the banks a good deal with one eye open and both ears cocked for the hawks and owls, and play and scuffle and wrestle together. Down on the lower valleys about Tower Falls and along the Lamar, the antelope have been growing strong and fat on the rich forage; the little kids are now half as big as the old folks and speedy enough to outrun the coyote.

The big buck's horns are still covered with velvet, but more advanced than the elk whose horns are only two-thirds grown, while the mountain sheep is at its best with huge, massive, curling horns that are perfect in shape and never have to be removed. Although the lowlands look brown and dried up, the grass is still found growing fresh and vigorous on the higher, more rainy mountain slopes, furnishing a fine background for the wonderful July flower gardens.—M. P. Skinner, in "The Yellowstone Nature Book."

A Perfect Day

Go glorious day!
Here you pass I make this sign;
Earth swaying on her silent way
Will bear me back unto this hour
Divine.
And I will softly say: "Once thou wert mine."

"Wert mine, O perfect day!
The light unknown soaring from
The forest's eager blaze.
The flaming torches that the Autumn bore,
The fusing sunset seas, when storms were o'er;

"Were mine the brooding airs,
The pulsing music of the weedy brooks,
The jeweled fishes and the mossy lairs,
Wherein thy creatures, with their free bright looks,
Taught blessed lessons never found in books."
—Mary Clemmer Ames.

The Calming of Excitement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONSIDERED exclusively as a morbid mental or physical activity, and as the world's commonly employed, excitement is very undesirable; considered as an ecstatic emotion of the material senses, wherein mortals believe they find enjoyment, excitement is held to be pleasurable sensation. The time-killer, the sensualist, the leisurely person whose living is assured to him without effort, may believe that pleasure is found in the excitement of the imagination,—in drinking, eating, gambling, in eye-sensations of print or picture, or other sensuous indulgences; but, alas, what penalties they pay in reactions of discord and surfeit!

It is coming to be seen that much of the suffering which mortals experience in mental depression, physical disease, and poverty is occasioned by the love of excitement, the idolatrous devotion to selfish personal aims, desires, and pleasures. The love of excitement, with its suppositional and transient sensations, so trains the human mind that excitement becomes its animus and infixed habit, the object of daily pursuits and of nightly wanderings after the flickering gleams of false suggestions. So, after long-continued dwelling in such flimsy hopes and indulgences, excitement becomes in belief the dominant thought, and the victim of such mistake suffers constantly from its so-called reactions, often imparting the effects to those in his immediate circle who do not or cannot protect themselves from false influence.

Christian Science is doing much in healing mankind both of the false sense, or belief, that abnormal mental and physical excitement affords any real pleasure, and of ill effects which result from such false stimulations. This Science, which Christianity also heals men, women, and children of many forms of excitement which are little understood; for the practice of this Science calms the thought, bringing sweet peace and surcease from morbid conditions.

In Psalms we read, "The mighty God, even the Lord, hath spoken, and called the earth from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof." And this is just what the Science of God is doing,—calling all, in the words of Ezekiel, to "renew the word" from your idols." Christian Science

reveals that these idols away from which mankind is constantly being called are the five corporeal senses, which constitute all materiality, all the illusions of evil and sin. A proper understanding of this Science shows that in proportion as men and women apply its teachings do they rise above the testimony of these material, personal senses in thought; and, as they gain a better sense of the peace of God, with its joys, excitements lose their attraction and their reactionary effects are destroyed. How much better it is to listen to the call of God, divine Love, and respond to its incitements, which bring health and freedom, than to dabble in the morbid sensations of the fleshly mind, which never satisfy!

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 228) Mrs. Eddy writes that the very act of refraining from revenge against betrayers "is to be calm amid excitement, just amid lawlessness, and pure amid corruption." Those who in childlike faith practice this method of overcoming evil with good gain the love of God, and lose the irritating effects of excitement. As the call of God to reflect His nature, His tender love, is heeded, the Scriptures of Hosea are wonderfully fulfilled: "When Israel was a child, then I loved him, and called my son out of Egypt."

The world of Egyptian darkness, dwelling in limited mortal beliefs, little recognizes to what extent mortals make personal excitement a god of pleasure. Many, under this delusion, traverse lands and seas in search of novel sensations to lay on the altar of this idol of transient sense. Oppressed with disappointments and weary of the futile search for material pleasures, every one can now heed the call of a loving Father—Mother God, and, like the prodigal son of old, leave the husks of error, rise and go to Him, and find peace in the reality of ever present good.

"Christian Science reveals God and His idea as the All and Only," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 60); and she continues: "It declares that evil is the absence of good; whereas, good is God ever-present, and therefore evil is unreal and good is all that is real. Christian Science saith to the wave and storm, 'Be still,' and there is a great calm."

Evening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Silver bells ring silver hours,
Then through silver silence—
Prayers!
Moments when from cloudy towers
Light descends her silver stairs.
Robert E. Key.

A HALF-CENTURY EDITION OF SCIENCE AND HEALTH with KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

by MARY BAKER EDDY

In order to mark in a simple and appropriate manner the completion of a half century, since "Science and Health" was first published, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of a Half-Century Edition of the pocket-size textbook. This edition has a title-page printed in two colors, and is bound in maroon morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, uniform in size with the regular pocket edition. The Half-Century Edition of the textbook will be issued in place of the black morocco pocket edition for the remainder of the year 1925.

The price of this special pocket edition will be the same as that of the regular pocket edition—namely, one copy, \$5.00, twelve or more to one address, each \$4.75.

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Restless forms of living light,
Quivering on your lucid wings
Cheating still the curious sight
With a thousand shadowings;
Various as the tints of even,
Gorgeous as the hues of heaven,
Reflected on your native streams
In flitting, flashing, billowy gleams!
Harmless as the rainbow, and in mail
Of silver breastplate, golden scale,
Mail of Nature's own bestowing,
With peaceful radiance mildly glowing.

Fleet as ye are fleetest galleys,
Or pirate rover sent from Saltee;
Keener than the Tartar's arrow,
Sport ye in your sea so narrow.

Was the sun himself your sire?
Were ye born of vital fire?
Or of the shade of golden flowers,
Such as we fetch from eastern bowers,
To mock this murky clime of ours?
Upwards, downwards, now ye glance,
Weaving many a mazy dance;
Seeming still to grow in size
When ye would elude our eyes.
Pretty creatures! we might deem
Ye were as happy as ye seem;
As gay, as gamesome, and as blithe,
As light, as loving, and as lithe.
As gladly earnest in your play,
As when ye gleam in the Cathay.
—Hartley Coleridge.

Coleridge in the Pulpit

When I got there, the organ was playing the one hundredth Psalm, and when it was done, Mr. Coleridge rose and gave out his text: "He departed again into a mountain himself alone." As he gave out this text, his voice rose like a stream of rich distilled perfume, and when he came to the last two words, which he pronounced deep, loud, and distinct, it seemed to me, who was then young, as if the sounds had echoed from the bottom of the human heart, and as if that prayer might have floated in solemn silence through the universe. The idea of St. John came into my mind—"one crying in the wilderness, who had his loins girt about, and whose food was locusts and wild honey." The preacher then launched into his subject like an eagle dallying with the wind. The sermon was upon Peace and War—upon Church and State—upon the alliance, but their separation, on the spirit of the World and the spirit of Christianity, not as the same, but as opposed to one another.

"Such were the notes our once-loved poet sang"; and for myself, I could not have been more delighted if I had heard the music of the spheres.—Hazlitt's Essays.

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Italian Premier's Charge of
"Annexation" Depreciated
by Vienna Newspaper

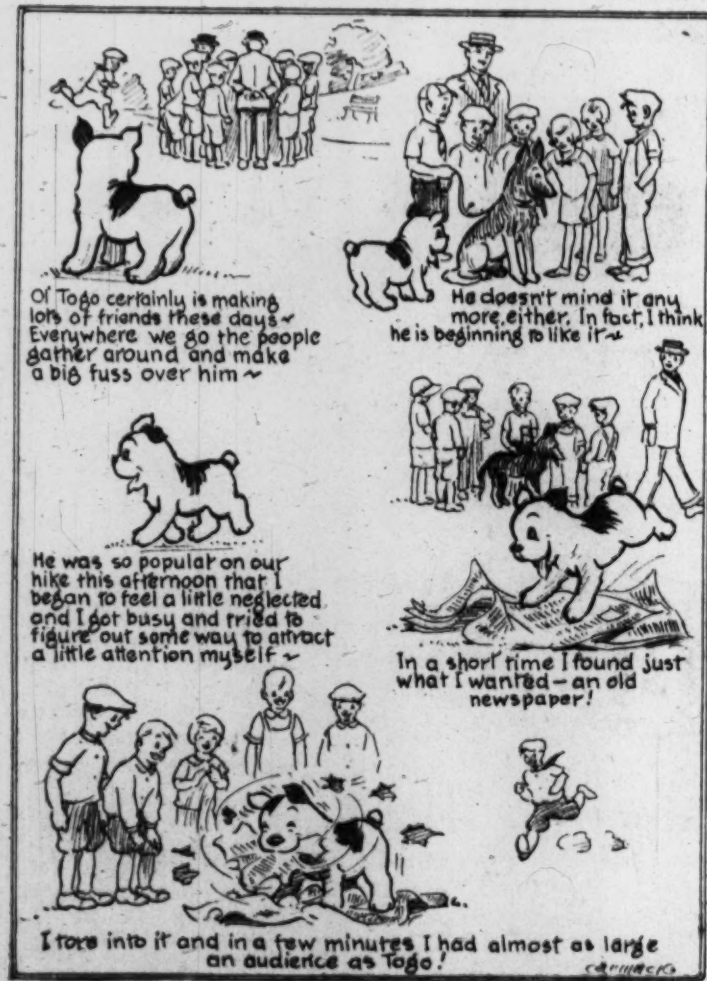
VIENNA, June 5 (Special Correspondence)—Austria's small trumpeting in favor of "Anschluss," or union with Germany have been all but drowned out by the brass band of protests uttered by the Little Entente, by France and now by Italy.

The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, recently pronounced himself in Parliament emphatically against considering for one moment such an "annexation" by Germany, as he called it. The very word annexation is not accepted kindly by the Austrians, who feel that in no sense could it apply to such a union with Germany. The Prager Tagblatt, who guards the German minority interests in Czechoslovakia, remarked editorially about Mussolini's speech that only he could have come out so baldly and be accepted so meekly. He occupies, according to this newspaper, a privileged position and can, therefore, be outspoken.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna expresses perhaps most moderately the Austrian attitude toward Mussolini's "intrusion." It comments: "Never before have utterances of such intransigence touching the deepest sentiments of millions of people been heard in Italy. One would have expected that a nation which had grown strong through national union would have shown more understanding toward other nations' desires for self-determination. Mussolini overlooks Article 23 of the peace treaty, by which the decision regarding the independence of Austria is left to the Council of the League of Nations. It is painful to Austria to hear this forbidding voice from Italy, which has uttered by the Little Entente and by France."

Mussolini's declaration that the frontier of the Brenner pass cannot be changed, that Italy would defend it at all cost, and that it should be safeguarded by a guarantee pact, is perfectly intelligible. No one dreams of changing by force the present conditions. All that Austria wishes for the German minority in Italy (South Tyrol) is that those people be allowed freedom to retain their old customs and be unhampered by animosities. The fulfillment of these hopes has been promised by more than one Italian Government, and the carrying through of such promises would be more helpful than a guarantee pact.

The Diary of Snubs. Our Dog



Little Black Chick

IT WAS a fine family of little turkeys that Mother-turkey brought around for breakfast. They were still a bit wobbly and toppy on their legs, but they had good appetites. Mother-turkey had made her nest out in the tiny woods beyond the chicken house, where nobody could bother her. It was on a side hill under a nice tree. She felt she had been really clever about finding the place and now came walking in proudly with her babies.

There were nine little turkeys, all a gray-brown color, speckled, and with long necks and heads held high. Barbara came running to meet them.

"Oh, Bronzy," she called, "you hid your nest sure enough, you mischief. I couldn't find it!"

"Peep, peep, peep," chuckled Bronzy. "And now you come in with a beautiful family of nine lovely—look, here is a little black fellow who doesn't match the rest." Barbara put her hand over a soft little puff ball that didn't look like the others and Bronzy spoke loudly against it. "All right," Barbara laughed, "you all come on now and have a good breakfast."

As the days went by Barbara watched the family grow. The buck-wheat field had a special lure for them in the day time, but just as soon as the sun dropped behind the hills Bronzy spoke very plainly to her family about going to bed in the apple tree down near the house.

There they flew to the low branches, tucked their heads under their wings, and rocked and swung, as the wind whayed the boughs.

But as the little fellows grew bigger and stronger they stretched their wings and up into the tree top they went—all but little black chick. He stood on the lower branches and looked up and up. Twice he tried to fly to the branch above and twice he flattered to the ground. Mother-turkey looked on with concern. There were her nine big turkey-babies all comfortable in the tree top and here was poor little black chick alone on the lowest branch.

Bronzy spoke and spoke to little black chick about it and once more he tried to fly up to the next branch. He didn't succeed and down, down he fell. But Bronzy had spread her wings and he fell right onto her nice broad feathery back. Then up and up they flew to the top branches.

And why didn't little black chick fly high, too? You see he was got a

turkey at all. He was a baby chicken. For when Bronzy had found her nest on the side hill it was one that chicken Minora had found, too! But Bronzy didn't notice especially that one egg was smaller than the others and of course she didn't know that chicken Minora had put it there. So little black chick stayed a chicken and crowed instead of gobbling. And he was just as happy as could be for each night Mother-turkey spread her strong wings and carried him to the tree-top house, where he tucked his head under his wing and slept with his little turkey brothers.

FREE STATE WINS SEAT FOR WOMAN

Stock Exchange Membership
Obtained by Reference
to Constitution

DUBLIN, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—A very striking and remarkable victory silently won by the Constitution of the Irish Free State has just been noted in the announcement that Miss Oona Keogh has been admitted a member of the Dublin Stock Exchange.

Miss Keogh's application, duly nominated and seconded by members, came before the Stock Exchange committee some time ago. There had, in previous years, been similar applications by women for membership of the Dublin Stock Exchange, and they had always been rejected. Miss Keogh's application, however, was referred by the committee to the whole house, and a proposal was made that, instead of either rejecting or accepting her application, it should be postponed, by referring it to the whole house, and quiring Miss Keogh to undergo, at three years' apprenticeship. It was thought that her application might be steered to safety in this way, in spite of the very strong opposition of those who were rigorously opposed to lady membership.

Article of Constitution

At this moment, however, a member of the Free State Parliament wrote a letter to the president of the Stock Exchange, drawing his attention to Article 30 of the Constitution, and reminding him of its implications. This article reads as follows:

Every person, without distinction of sex, domiciled in the area of the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State at the time of the coming into operation of this Constitution, who was born in Ireland, or either of whose parents was born in Ireland, or who has been ordinarily resident in the area of the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State for not less than seven years, is a citizen of the Irish Free State and shall within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State enjoy the privileges and be subject to the obligations of such citizenship.

An Unexpected Situation

Here was a situation that the members of the stock exchange had not anticipated. That silent, but exceedingly potent, personage, the Free State Constitution, had taken the field in behalf of the woman applicant, and reminding him of her refusal on the grounds of her sex. In the second place it forbade the creation of special rules to operate against a woman that would be required to operate against a man. Even against her own advocates it forbade the promulgation of special rules for women.

There was, therefore, no misreading the situation. The Constitution was quite clear that the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship of the Free State were equal in respect to all persons whatsoever, without distinction of sex. If Miss Keogh, therefore, satisfied the conditions applicable to a man, there was no power that could exclude her from membership.

That was enough. The Constitution vindicated the woman's case, and silenced her opponents. Miss Keogh was admitted to membership without further discussion. "We have no alternative but to admit her," a member said, when asked on what grounds the admission had been made.

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STOCKHOLM CITIZENS

FIGHT DRINK TRAFFIC

STOCKHOLM, June 10 (Special

Correspondence)—A society com-

posed of prominent citizens has been

organized in Stockholm for the pre-

vention of smuggling of alcohol and

the unlawful traffic in liquor. The

fact was emphasized in explaining

the purpose of the new society, that

the smuggling of liquor is not only a

setback to promotion of temperance

but is also demoralizing to the peo-

ple who live in the islands of the

Swedish Archipelago. Interested

persons have placed the necessary

money for carrying on this work in

the hands of the council of the so-

ciety which is composed of Edvard

Johansson, secretary of field or-

ganization, president; John Bergvall,

first officer inspector; E. Hallgren,

assistant chief of police; Capt. H.

Malmberg of the Stockholm "System

for Control of Sale of Liquor,"

Rector C. Moresson; coast guard in-

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quist, temperance inspector in the

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STOCKHOLM CITIZENS

FIGHT DRINK TRAFFIC

STOCKHOLM, June 10 (Special

Correspondence)—A society com-

posed of prominent citizens has been

organized in Stockholm for the pre-

vention of smuggling of alcohol and

the unlawful traffic in liquor. The

fact was emphasized in explaining

the purpose of the new society, that

the smuggling of liquor is not only a

setback to promotion of temperance

but is also demoralizing to the peo-

ple who live in the islands of the

Swedish Archipelago. Interested

persons have placed the necessary

money for carrying on this work in

the hands of the council of the so-

ciety which is composed of Edvard

Johansson, secretary of field or-

ganization, president; John Bergvall,

first officer inspector; E. Hallgren,

assistant chief of police; Capt. H.

Malmberg of the Stockholm "System

for Control of Sale of Liquor,"

Rector C. Moresson; coast guard in-

spector, Count C. A. Posse; A. Sall-

quist, temperance inspector in the

city of Stockholm, and T. Akesson.

This council will be completed by

members chosen to represent the

archipelago

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STOCKHOLM, June 10 (Special

Correspondence)—A society com-

posed of prominent citizens has been

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MONTANA FARMS SHOW BIG GAINS

Crop Outlook Excellent and Demand for State Land Tracts Is Active

While Montana's agricultural crops of 1924 were excellent and present prospects are for even better production for 1925, proof of a renewal of interest in farming following the five-year period of drought, high prices for agricultural products and economic inflation, is shown to a marked degree by the records of the State Land Office.

I. M. Brandjord, register of state lands, has compiled figures showing a great increase in the leasing of state-owned lands during the six months ending March 30, 1925. During this period the State leased for agricultural and grazing purposes 970 tracts of land, a big increase over the leases issued in the corresponding period of 1924, when but 638 tracts were taken. Much more

money was paid the same during the last six months than had been paid during the first six months of 1924, the figures being \$196,413.06 for 1925 and \$149,188.56 for 1924.

Ability of the farmer to pay also is shown in the receipts from interest on contracts to purchase state lands. During the last six months this revenue amounted to \$65,442.28 as against \$34,802.46 for the corresponding period in 1924.

Nebraska Banks to Finance Marketing of State's Wheat

(Correspondence) — For the first time Nebraska banks will furnish practically all of the money necessary to move the wheat crop to market this year. This crop is expected to total 35,000,000 to 37,000,000 bushels. Most of the \$286,000,000 on deposit in the state banks belongs to the farmers, and this forms another reason why outside financial help will not be required in large amounts.

Up till 10 years ago the east was

called on to furnish the money for financing the harvesting. Shreeve, through the Federal Reserve Bank performed this task. Some of the money in the Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City may be drawn upon, but it is the money of Nebraska banks largely that will thus be employed, say local bankers.

COMMERCIAL LAW IDEALS ADVOCATED

American League to Continue Program of Education

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 14. (Special.)—Recommendation that

the Commercial Law League of America continue its policy of education by impressing upon law students of the country that "the standards of commercial law practice are

set upon a high plane, was made here in the report of the education committee at the thirty-first annual convention of this association of 10,000 members. Lectures on commercial law and ideals and ethics to be

maintained are again to be given under the auspices of the league in various law schools.

In the report of the committee on relations of law lists and lawyers it was stated: "The committee is of the opinion that the ideal toward which we should work is the law list supported in a financial way exclusively by the users thereof and for such as are so supported to be selected upon the basis of their character and ability."

The recommendation of the convention was that "in case a law list or law directory has for two or more years carried under contract the name of a representative of the league, the contract is entitled to a continuance of the relationship upon fair and reasonable terms."

That it is not unethical for any

lawyer to subscribe for and to hold representation in the commercial or forwarding lists which are approved by the league was a concession of the committee on ethics.

KANSAS WELFARE LAW BECOMES INACTIVE

**Measure's Operation Checked
by Minimum Wage Decision**

TOPEKA, Kan., July 14 (Special)
—The Kansas Industrial Welfare
Statute has become practically in-
active as the result of a decision by the

tive as the result of a decision by the state Supreme Court declaring invalid the proposition permitting the fixing of a minimum wage for women working in industries. The opinion holds that the fixing of wages contra-

venes the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and is in line with a recent opinion of the United States Supreme Court which declares a similar Kansas enactment unconstitutional so far as it pertains to fixing of wages and defines the State's power in regulating hours.

The state Supreme Court action reverses the Shawnee County District Court, which denied to two large industrial concerns an injunction against an order issued by

Under the order of the commission a minimum wage of \$11 a week was fixed for women working in laundries and \$24 a week in packing houses. Officials of these industries asserted that many workers could not earn the minimum wage.

and went into court to prevent the enforcement of the order. The case has been pending in the courts since 1922, when the order by the Welfare Commission was put into

The decision virtually wipes out the effective operation of the State Welfare Commission so far as it may enforce orders and regulations in Kansas.

BOXING BILL BECOMES LAW

CHICAGO, July 14—The Green bill legalizing boxing in Illinois, bitterly fought by friends of law and order, has been permitted by Sen

Small, Governor, to become law without his signature. Efforts of its opponents now will be directed toward referendum votes required in any city before bouts may be conducted.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear. then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

It seems more difficult every day to understand what is really going on in Italy. Not so long ago it looked as if Signor Mussolini was striving to find a constitutional and democratic basis for the Fascist régime which had been established by revolutionary means. But today he seems to be traveling in an exactly opposite direction. He denounces democracy and liberty as being effects of anachronisms unworthy of a great nation, applauds violence as an end in itself, utters such sentiments as "Day by day we must violate the Constitution," and carries these pronouncements into effect by passing laws restricting the liberty of the individual in the most arbitrary way. Much that Signor Mussolini says and does may be dismissed as the somewhat theatrical exaggeration of a remarkable man who has a reputation for audacity and originality to sustain. But where is it going to end?

There is no doubt that the Fascist movement and Signor Mussolini conferred great benefits on Italy. They rescued her from the economic and political chaos brought about by the Communists. They restored her self-respect and her confidence in the future. They gave her energy, efficiency, order, in the place of lassitude, bad workmanship, and a hopelessly weak government. They did these things for Italy at a price—the price which a nation invariably pays for revolutionary means. The democratic basis of the Constitution was challenged, parliamentary government was discredited, the Fascist inaugurated an era of violence and repression against their political opponents.

That price it was probably worth while for Italy to pay, for a time. Many of the great achievements of history have been accomplished by such expedients, because people could not see any better way of attaining a rightful end. But the last state of a nation which adopts such means is worse than the first, unless it can speedily restore normal constitutional conditions, for they will then only have exchanged temporary disorder and confusion in government for a permanent tyranny and destruction of liberty. And that is exactly the position in which Italy stands today.

Making every allowance for the exaggeration natural to Signor Mussolini, the events of the last few weeks are disquieting. He brought the parliamentary session to a close by suddenly forcing through the docile Fascist majority three very formidable bills. One took away the last remnants of freedom from the press. One enabled him to reorganize the civil service, so as to make it practically part of the Fascist organization. The third still further destroyed the independence of Parliament by giving to the ordinances of the executive the force of law.

Fascism, in its later developments, bears a curious resemblance to Bolshevism. Superficially they seem to be the poles apart, but they are alike in their fundamental dislike of freedom and democracy, and their belief in the all-sufficiency of will and violence. They are both, indeed, manifestations of that worldwide attack on the basic ideas of Western civilization which came to a head in 1914. That civilization in its highest forms, in the United States, in France, in the British Commonwealth, rests upon the idea of individual self-government: on the conviction that progress depends upon the growth in the individual of the capacity to be obedient to wisdom and moral truth, and that efficiency imposed upon people by force or propaganda is not progress at all.

The opposing theory is that it is the duty of the people not to think and decide for themselves, but to obey without question the dictates of self-constituted authority. The Bolsheviks are trying to build "a new heaven and a new earth" on that plan in Russia. The Fascists are trying to build "a new heaven and a new earth" on that plan in Italy. Both are foredoomed to failure, as were the attempts of Bismarck and Napoleon to do the same thing in an earlier age. The only rock upon which national greatness can rest is the progressive capacity of the people to govern themselves, and the great question for Italians, whether Fascist or otherwise, to consider is whether the indefinite continuance of the present arbitrary and violent régime is going to contribute to the real greatness of the Italian nation.

The passing of Senators La Follette and Ladd, two of the leaders in the United States Senate of the group representing the American farmers' interests in national legislation, has occasioned much editorial discussion of the probable course of events in eliminating from the Congress an organized effort to secure the enactment of measures designed to promote the welfare of agriculture.

During the past five years a combination of senators and representatives, chiefly Republicans from the western states, has, by working in accord with the Democratic leaders when important legislation was pending, been able to shape public policies to a considerable extent, and has been instrumental in defeating bills urged by the dominant party. The failure of the Congress to enact the ship subsidy bill, and to adopt the "Mellon plan" for reduction in the surtaxes on great incomes, were instances in which the power of the "farm bloc" was shown. In the enactment of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, the influence of the bloc secured the imposition of higher tariff rates on sugar, wheat, wool and other farm products, and established for the time being the policy that agriculture should, equally with manufacturing industry, be protected against foreign competition.

Predictions, based upon the assumption that the condition of the farmers has improved so much in the past year or so that there is no longer a need for remedial legislation, are being freely made to the effect that the next Congress will see a return to the two-party system, and

that both the Senate and House will in future be guided by the wishes of the majority, as expressed in the party caucus. It is further asserted that the enormous majority given the Republican candidate for President shows that the American people favor the policies for which he stands, and that public sentiment will be sufficiently powerful to compel the Congress to act in accordance with his suggestions.

If the newspapers taking this view were able correctly to interpret the prevailing sentiment among the 40,000,000 living and working on the land, they might find evidence that the movement to establish fairer living conditions for those engaged in agriculture will by no means be abandoned, but that, on the contrary, a large percentage of the farmers are more determined than ever that an effort must be made to abolish some of their grievances. They deny the assumption that because the price of wheat advanced a year ago, and prices of other grains are fairly high, all is well with them, and they are able to set out specific instances of what they regard as abuses that must be remedied. Whether it is within the powers of the Congress to provide a remedy may be doubted, but at all events the farmers will continue to exert a very powerful influence in shaping national legislation.

At irregular intervals, especially in recent years, but from time to time ever since the revised codes of procedure governing tribunals established for the consideration of cases against those accused of violations of so-called criminal statutes were adopted, efforts have been made to assure the conviction of those under suspicion, rather than to guard against the possible punishment of persons falsely or mistakenly charged. Just now there is being carried on in New York State a campaign to create public sentiment which will support the proposal of a distinguished prosecutor that the somewhat ancient theory of "reasonable doubt" be abandoned, and that juries impeded to try persons accused of crimes be permitted to apply what he refers to as a rule of reason.

It is the expressed belief of this prosecutor, that the law now governing the deliberations of juries reflects a "maudlin" sympathy and anxious concern for the criminal," by which he means, no doubt, the person suspected of having committed an offense punishable by law. But he concedes that while juries should be permitted to apply what he calls a rule of reason, unobstructed by "useless refinements and wordy quibbles," there should always be preserved the presumption of innocence until the guilt of those accused has been established.

Right there, no doubt, is the really difficult point of differentiation. Does there remain, under the modern system of procedure in preparing and presenting indictments and informations in criminal cases, this boasted theoretical presumption of innocence which must be overcome by proof which establishes guilt beyond a reasonable doubt? Many lawyers and laymen who have made the matter a subject of careful study and thoughtful consideration incline to the belief that in a majority of such cases the presumption of guilt is established by the arrest and arraignment of the accused, and that as a matter of fact the burden of proof is reversed and remains on the prisoner to establish his innocence beyond a reasonable doubt.

There is seen in these attacks upon the precedents established by law and custom an effort to discredit and undermine the system of jury trials. In some of the states of the American Union laws have been enacted which provide that in civil cases three-fourths of the jurors constituting the panel may return a binding verdict. Complete unanimity of judgment, in such cases, may not always be deemed essential in safeguarding and protecting property or individual rights. But the soundness of this policy is still seriously questioned. It is reasonably insisted that if the truth is established it should appear to the satisfaction of all.

No word can be said in extenuation of the practices indulged in which defeat the conviction, upon mere technical grounds, of those whose guilt has been convincingly established. An obstinate or prejudiced juror no doubt has, times without number, defeated the ends of justice by magnifying what at most is the mere shadow of a doubt into the semblance of a reasonable doubt. But it is equally true that in many instances the steadfast clinging to a reasonable doubt by only one member of a jury panel has prevented the conviction and punishment of innocent persons falsely accused. Those who set themselves up as judges and prosecutors are admonished to realize that it is better that ninety-nine guilty men escape than that one innocent man be punished.

It is well known that the liquor-exporting warehouses in British Columbia are operating as bases for smuggling activities against Canada's neighbor to the south. The Attorney-General of the Province has asked in vain for authority to suppress the warehouses. For the third session of Parliament, the necessary act to amend the Canada Temperance Act has been passed in the federal House of Commons, only to be defeated in the Senate. The people of British Columbia are in the position of looking on ashamed, while lawless agencies draw supplies from private liquor sources in the Province. Vessels sail from British Columbia ports, laden with liquor from the exporting warehouses. Everybody knows that they are setting out on an expedition to defeat the laws of the United States, or possibly to defeat the laws of Canada by smuggling the liquor back without having paid duty.

The exporting warehouses are allowed to store liquor in bond, duty free, so long as it is held for sale outside of the Dominion. There are numerous coves and inlets up the coast north of Vancouver where liquor can be landed by illicit traders, after having been shipped from the

warehouses for export. This form of lawlessness has given rise to another brand of crime, called hi-jacking. Pirates prey upon the smuggling traffic. One of the federal members of Parliament from British Columbia described hi-jacking to the House recently. Criminals in a faster boat pounce upon the smuggling vessel. They seize the cargo of liquor by force. Sometimes guns are used in the battle between hi-jackers and smugglers. A case has lately been tried in British Columbia which involved six men: two perished while engaged in a smuggling expedition, two have been sentenced to capital punishment for the crime, two more are fugitives from justice. The Canadian member expressed the opinion that 90 per cent of this form of crime could be suppressed by the closing of the exporting warehouses. But against the vote of the House of Commons, against the petition of the provincial Attorney-General, against the Government and the Legislature of British Columbia, against the will of the people, the Senate of Canada has intervened for the third time to protect the liquor-exporting interests.

The people of British Columbia voted after the war for government sale of liquor, which carried under the misleading title of "government control." They find that, far from controlling the liquor traffic, they are afflicted with bootlegging, rumrunning, smuggling and hi-jacking: the province is used as one of the main bases for cosmopolitan financial interests who are behind the conspiracy to defeat the laws of the United States. The taint of the illicit traffic has spread. Through lobbying in the Senate, the very fountainhead of legislation in Canada is contaminated. It is little wonder that Premier Mackenzie King has spoken of the necessity of making the Senate of Canada at least as amenable to the will of the people as the House of Lords is in Great Britain.

In this period after the war many local problems of grave import have arisen in Europe. There have been, for example, numerous distressing outbreaks of anti-Semitism in various parts of the continent, especially in its eastern section, where antagonism toward the Jew has long held sway. The question of how most successfully to deal with this problem is well worth the study of statesmen—and their best endeavors.

Several months ago an anti-Semitic movement was started in Bulgaria. In times of peace and war, the Jews in Bulgaria have stood out conspicuously as a part of the population second in loyalty to none. Hence the anti-Jewish movement was something new for that country, which had not been in any way affected by the anti-Semitic wave which from time to time had swept over Rumania, to the north of it, and over Poland, to the northwest.

When the Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, General Russeff, became aware of the undercurrent of anti-Jewish agitation that was sweeping over the country, he took prompt notice. He issued a warning to all concerned that an anti-Semitic agitation was non-Bulgarian and contrary to the ideals of the country. The man who engaged in a movement against the Jews, he pointed out, was engaging in a movement against Bulgaria, because the Jews had stood squarely behind the country in all its struggles and all its crises. He made no effort to conceal his purpose to deal energetically, as Minister of the Interior, with any element in the population that would add a new problem—the problem of anti-Semitism—to the problems of the country.

The Minister of War, General Vulkoff, not long since learned that the same elements were talking under cover of "profiteering" Jews, and giving advice as to how they should be dealt with. As the country was under martial law, having been so since the explosion in the Sveti Kral cathedral, General Vulkoff took the situation in hand at once. He wired an order to commanding officers to arrest all agitators. An anti-Semitic movement was inconceivable in Bulgaria, because public sentiment would not tolerate it. As an immediate result of this courageous course, the movement against the Jews was discontinued at once. It takes courage to thwart an anti-Semitic movement at its inception—courage and watchfulness. Some of this courage and watchfulness, are badly needed in that part of eastern Europe that shrugs its shoulder and evades its responsibility.

One cannot help sympathizing with Curtis D. Wilbur, United States Secretary of the Navy, in his plaint before the Southern California Council of International Relations, a world peace organization in annual convocation at Los Angeles. "When I contemplate the great sacrifices made by our Government and by our people, in the interest of world peace," he said, "when I think of the great ships destroyed and the idle shipyards eloquently testifying to our desire to promote world peace, I must confess to some degree of irritation at those American citizens who know so little of current events that they offer suggestions to the Government that we make the 'first move toward disarmament.'" Just the same, however, so long as the Government approves and encourages defense day programs of a militaristic nature, all those sacrifices are being to a large extent nullified in the popular thought, and it must not be surprised if many people appear to be uninformed as to its efforts in the direction of peace.

"By a unanimous vote the convention declined to go on record as favoring repeal of the Eighteenth (prohibition) Amendment." These few words, printed in heavy type in Labor: A National Weekly Newspaper, stand out in significant manner in the course of that paper's account of the triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in Detroit, Mich. No comment is added, save in so far as the change in type calls marked attention to the item. And indeed no comment is needed. A fact of such a nature carries its own comment, which is stronger than the most eloquent phrasing could make it.

The pedestrian is sticking up for his rights. Recently the prefect of police drew up rules for the regulation of traffic in the streets, and among the rules was one which compelled the walker to cross the boulevards and other busy thoroughfares only at particular points where a policeman was on duty. But the pedestrian was not thus to be robbed of his rights. One Parisian, to demonstrate that, even though on foot, he was still free and unfettered, deliberately crossed the Champs Elysées at a point other than those indicated by the police authorities. He was, in accordance with the edict of the prefect of police, brought before the magistrates. He defended himself with volubility and ingenuity, and the magistrate was compelled to admit his claim. The magistrate laid it down that the order of the prefect was illegal, that every citizen has the right to come and go about the streets at will. Only the circulation of vehicles and animals comes within the jurisdiction of the police. The pedestrian has triumphed.

In these times of hurry and bustle, it was probably inevitable that, sooner or later, "express" concerts would be the order of the day. Hitherto it has been a

"Home Paper" Week in Kansas

By NELSON ANTRIM CRAWFORD

Mr. Crawford, who here discusses Home Paper Week in Kansas, proposed the week to the Kansas Press Association and was chairman of the committee promoting its observance.

"Home Paper" Week, designed to lay stress on the public usefulness of the press, particularly the country press, will probably be made an annual event in Kansas. In first undertaking the week and considering its continuance, the Kansas Press Association felt that although the small local newspapers of Kansas have a nation-wide reputation on the communities in which they are published, they do not fully grasp their significance as community builders.

The observance of the week included a proclamation by the Governor of the State, sermons in churches on the community newspaper, meetings of chambers of commerce and civic clubs with programs dealing with the home paper, a radio program by one of the most powerful stations in the State, displays of books or articles on the press by city and town libraries, and displays in windows of newspaper offices.

One of the most interesting and useful features of the week was the holding of contests for essays by school pupils on subjects connected with the home paper. This plan was proposed by the committee and adopted by a number of newspapers which offered small money prizes for the best essays.

Among the most striking results obtained were those by the Linn-Palmer Record, a weekly newspaper published for two towns, neither of which has a population of 200. So much interest was taken in the contest that 95 essays were submitted by school children of the towns and surrounding country.

Remarkable characteristics of the essays submitted to various newspapers in the contest are their sincerity and appreciation of the real function of a newspaper. The comments made by the children include the following:

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"The section of the home paper that I like best is that page containing the news items of the neighboring communities. Everyone should be interested in his neighbors and, for the most part, I think everyone is."

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